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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1873. NO. 214.

FIRST EDITION.

PRESBYTERIAL.

Annual Meeting of the General Assembly.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly the report of the committee on the subject of periodicals for gratuitous distribution by the Board of Publication, was reduced to, and pending which the hour for the order of the day arrived, viz: the report of the special committee to which had been referred the annual report of the Committee on Benevolence and finance. Dr. Backus, chairman of the special committee, read the report, the consideration of which occupied the remainder of the morning session, and without coming to a vote the matter went over as undisposed business.

Mr. Bell gave notice of his intention to move a resolution at the close of this morning's sitting adopting the recommendations of the Centennial Committee.

Adjourned till evening, when the report on the Board of Education will be considered.

CRIMES.

The Confession of a Murderer.

HUDSON, N. Y., May 19.—Joseph Waltz, in his confession of having murdered Holcher, a cider grinder, states that the deed was done about 11 p. m. on the 1st of May. He went to the room occupied by Holcher, whom he found asleep, and struck him three times with a hatchet, the first time with the blunt part and twice with the sharp side. He only groaned and all was over. Waltz then took the body to a stone wall, where traces of blood were found, and covered it up. There he left it until the next night, when he took it down into an orchard and buried it. The officers having learned all they could, took him out on his own suggestion to the place where the body was buried in the orchard, a few inches below the surface. The body was found wrapped in a blanket. The head was horribly mangled. Waltz also confesses to having burned three account books in Stone and buried the books, which have been found at the place he designated. When asked why he committed the murder, he replied, "I stole it for immediate need and for gain; the bad spirit was in me, and I wanted to do something bad."

Attempt of Prisoners to Break Jail.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—Seventeen prisoners confined in the County Jail made a preconcerted attempt to break out Sunday night under the leadership of Memphis Bill, Gus. Cantin and other notorious thieves. The plot was given away by another prisoner named Nolan and thus frustrated. This morning during the change of life upon the sprinkling and mopping the corridors the prisoners became riotous and attacked Nolan, beating him badly before they were quelled.

CASUALTIES.

Run Over and Killed While Sleeping on the Track.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, IND., May 19, 1873.

A young man named Ephrim Metcalf, twenty-four years of age, was lying on the track of the Cincinnati, Richmond and Ft. Wayne Railroad near this place, this afternoon, and was run over and instantly killed by the afternoon train. Although the engineer saw the body lying on the track, he was unable to stop the train in time. The whole train passed over his body, crushing and mangling him in a fearful manner. No blame is attached to the train men, he having supposed the body to be merely lay down on the track. He was employed in N. G. Gotz & Son's spoke factory, Ft. Wayne, and was here purchasing spoke material.

The Will of Oakes Ames.

BOSTON, May 19.—The will of Oakes Ames was admitted to probate this afternoon. The witnesses are Moses Dillon, N. G. Ordway and Pulletus Sawyer. The bequests are as follows: To his wife, Evelie O. Ames, $100,000, all the household furniture, horses and carriages, and use of his dwelling-house during her life; to his daughter, Susan E. French, $2,000 a year during her life; to each grandson now or hereafter to be born, $25,000; to each granddaughter, $50,000; to his son, Oakes A. Ames, all the interest in the Kingsley Iron and Machine Company, and in houses, lands and buildings, bought or received from the estate of Lyman Kingsley; to his son Oakes A. and Oliver Ames, all his real estate in Easton, Canton, Bridgewater and West Bridgeport, with all the machinery, tools and fixtures pertaining to or that are in any way connected with the above business; to his son Oliver Ames, seven per cent railroad bonds to be used for support of schools in district No. 7 in North Easton; all the remainder to be divided among his sons Oakes A., Oliver and Frank M. Ames, and Oakes A. and Oliver Ames, his sons, are appointed executors.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Gerrit Smith has given one thousand dollars for the relief of Cubans who formerly lived in wealthy or comfortable circumstances, but who are now destitute because of the revolution in Cuba.

Donaldson, the seronaut, made an ascension at Reading, Pa., last Saturday evening in a balloon made of banana peels, and landed safely.

James Dethi, from York, Pa., shot and mortally wounded Robert E. Blair, a painter, at Nashua, New Hampshire, Saturday afternoon. Dethi was arrested.

Mat Lewis, colored, a cabin boy on the steamer Eddyville, missed his footing yesterday in jumping from Louisville to the Lumaden, at Nashville, and was drowned.

The body of a man was found in the river opposite Wheeling, Saturday morning, bearing marks of foul play. He is supposed to be that of John Raymond, of Marietta, who has been missing for some days. He had in his possession about six hundred dollars when he left Wheeling.

The fall of the gallery in Sing Sing prison, Sunday, caused the death of one convict, the serious wounding of the keeper and two convicts, and the wounding of eighteen convicts slightly.

The steamships Thuringia, Wisconsin and City of Baltimore, from New York, have arrived out. The Siberia, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.

The Acadia powder works at Waverly, exploded Saturday, destroying the building and damaging the manager's residence and several other houses in the vicinity. No loss of life.

Six domestics in a family named Blatchford, in New York, were poisoned on Saturday by eating corned beef. It is supposed the butchers at the market where the beef was purchased used arsenic to kill rats, and that some of it got spilled into the pickle which contained the beef. All the poisoned are recovering.

The New Iriria Mining Company, it is reported, has again appealed to the secretary of the interior for a patent to the quicksilver mines worked by them in California. McGarahan, the other claimant, has also filed evidence combatting the company's right to the mines.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of Gerrett, killed by the falling of a gallery at Sing Sing prison, is that he came to his death by the falling of a gallery, and that the prisoner his skull was fractured, and add: "We furthermore would express our conviction that the Legislature of the State of New York has exhibited culpable negligence in refusing the necessary appropriations to remedy the insecurity of the galleries."

Postmaster General Creswell is hard at work with several assistants, preparing facts and arguments to reinforce the recommendation in favor of Postal Telegraphs, which will be strongly renewed in his next annual report.

A Boston dispatch says that the prize fight between Seddons and Chambers is off, the latter not having put in an appearance. At the "weighing" yesterday Seddons weighed one hundred and seventeen pounds, three pounds less than the number that it was stipulated he was not to exceed. The stakeholder declared that Chambers, by his non-appearance, had forfeited.

Snow fell in the North of England on Sunday.

D'Hafle, Barnum's "iron jaw man," died yesterday at Fall River, Massachusetts.

The New York Crispins claim they have been entirely successful in their strike, only one shop holding out against them, and will discontinue their daily sessions.

Seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-two emigrants landed at Castle Garden, New York, yesterday.

The Wabash Elevator Company's elevator No. 2, at Toledo, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, together with its contents, consisting of about one hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels of oats and seventy-two thousand bushels of corn. Loss on building $80,000; insurance $65,000. Loss on grain about $90,000; fully insured.

News from Chili is that a party of Fuegian Indians made a raid on cattle at Freshwater Bay, but were repulsed with the loss of ten killed. Captain Heywood, of the American ship Mary, lost at sea, was shot by justice of the peace, Mr. Hiary, of the Sumbay Mining Company, was shot by native laborers.

The spring session Commencement of the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati took place last night. Thirty-five students graduated.

The Society for the acclimatization of European birds held its annual meeting at Cincinnati yesterday and received reports from members that the birds recently liberated were staying and doing well.

Mary Jane Hurt died in Troy, Ohio, yesterday, aged one hundred and ten years.

Arrangements have been made by which all railroads centering there will return free all delegations who pay full fare going to the Republican State Convention next Wednesday, and back safely.

A severe hail and wind storm passed over St. Louis yesterday afternoon, prostrating fences and chimneys, breaking windows and doing incalculable injury to gardens and fruit trees.

The St. Louis National Hall Building was partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $3,000.

The St. Martinsville prisoners were arraigned before the United States Commissioners yesterday at New Orleans to answer. The Commissioner decided that the prisoners were held, charged with a violation of the sixth section of the act of 1870, commonly known as the Enforcement act.

Hon. J. W. Foster, United States Minister to Mexico, leaves New Orleans to-day for the Candiagua for Vera Cruz, en route to the city of Mexico, accompanied by his family.

The Tammany Tammany Society last night, at the annual meeting, elected Abraham S. Hewitt, Grand Sachem. Samuel J. Tilden and others were installed Sachems.

The steamer City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The fourth day's session of the United Brethren Conference, at Dayton, Ohio, convened at half-past eight yesterday morning, Bishop Edwards presiding. The Commissioners' report on mission was referred to the Board of Bishops to report the result during the present session. At 11:30 adjourned to-day.

A jury in the Train case was secured and the trial commenced yesterday in New York.

Baron Schlozer, German minister, responded at the May festival of the Liederkranz Society in New York last night, to the toast, "Germany, the land of our birth—may our actions as Germans-Americans ever prove worthy of her renown, and may her latest triumphs not be her last."

An excursion party arrived at Dallas, Texas, at half past three o'clock yesterday and were received by the Mayor and Committee of Reception and Arrangements. The gentlemen left for Austin after a reception at Odd Fellows' Hall, and after a reception they left for Corsicana, Texas.

The Democratic members of the St. Louis City Council, in caucus last night, agreed to ratify the nominations of the Mayor for municipal offices with one or two trifling exceptions.

Governor Woodson, of Missouri, left yesterday to represent that State in the Convention of Western and Southern Governors at Atlanta, Ga.

A MODERN ROBINSON CRUSOE.

Extraordinary Adventures of a Boat's Crew in the South Shetland Islands—Five Sailors Abandoned to Their Fate on a Desert Island—Rescue of the Sole survivor—Solitary Life in the Antarctic Seas.

[From the New York Herald, May 11.]

By the arrival of the schooner Nile, at New London, from her cruise to the South Shetland Islands, situated in the Antarctic regions, where she has been engaged in the capture of seals for the English market, we are placed in possession of the following facts, relating how five of the crew of the vessel Franklin passed the winter on one of the ice bound isles, and how only one of them survives to tell the story of their terrible sufferings. The name of the survivor is James A. King, a boat steerer, aged thirty-four years, a native of this city, where his wife, sister and a brother employed in the fire department are now living. He himself is expected here within a few weeks, having remained behind at Pernambuco (where the Nile, the vessel which rescued him, put in for fresh provisions on her voyage home) to recover his health in the genial atmosphere of a southern climate.

In the year 1871 the schooner Franklin, Captain Holcher, of New London as one of the pioneer vessels from that port to engage in the seal fishery at the South Shetland Islands, which are situated at about ten days' sail to the southward of Cape Horn, in latitude 64. After an uneventful voyage of four months the vessel arrived at its destination.

The following day the Captain ordered a boat's crew of five men, under the orders of James A. King, boat steerer, to proceed to the shore and commence killing seal at Window Island, of which they subsequently took possession in the name of the Republic of Venezuela. When the boat were landed provisions for seven days and a big club for each of the men, with which to kill the seals by hitting them on the head, Captain Holmes' instructions were—"Kill all you can, and we will be back for you within a week."

The Franklin then sailed away, and the men commenced slaughtering all the seals they could find, and as soon as skins were they float at the expiration of the fifth day they had killed and skinned 4,000 seals, comprising whips (the males), kiapnatches, (the females) and pups. When the skins were piled on the rocks ready for shipment the seal crop was found to be exhausted, and the men, after holding a consultation, resolved, with their remaining provisions, to set out for St. George's Island, which is situated in the immediate vicinity of Window Island, where they would carry on the war against the seals. King, who, before sailing, made a rough sketch on a small piece of board, "We have left for St. George's Island. Call for us there." The rich booty of seal skins was left on the beach, and the party departed for the island, where its members safely arrived and commenced operations.

Meanwhile the Franklin returned on a cruise to Livingstone Island (where it had made a large haul of seals) to Window Island, expecting to find her five men there, take them on board and sail for home. A boat was accordingly sent ashore to bring them on board, but of course, they were invisible; but after traveling a considerable distance along the shore the pile of seal skins was discovered by the crew, and also the notice written by King, to the effect that the party had left the island. By this time the weather was becoming boisterous and cold, and it was found impossible to take all the seal skins on board ship. These were, consequently, abandoned, and the Franklin proceeded to St. George's Island in quest of the missing men, who, the Captain judged, if not relieved, would soon perish. For several days the vessel cruised in the vicinity of the island, the Captain constantly studying it with his glass, but in vain, to see if he could perceive any sign of human life. This group of islands is totally uninhabited, and it is only from the middle of January to the middle of March that the so-called summer reigns.

Nothing could be seen of the boat or of the men, but in spite of this guns were fired constantly, for horns were blown, and at night rockets were sent up, but for the purpose of calling a boat from the shore, and the Captain of the Franklin, seeing the futility of his efforts, was forced to abandon the search to their fate, and sailed for home. No boat was sent ashore on account of the breakers and the ice which had already formed. After a rough passage the Franklin arrived at New London, and the fate of her five men was duly chronicled in the *Herald*.

In August last year a New London sealing fleet left for the South Shetland Islands, and it was distinctly agreed that the captains of the vessels should (if all in their power to discover what had become of the five lost men. When the bark Nile, commanded by Captain Williams, came to an anchorage off Potter's Cove, St. George's Island, the Captain and a number of his men went ashore to see what had happened to the men. The Captain expected, owing to the frightful roar of this region of perpetual storm and ice, that none of them would be alive.

Walking along the beach at some distance the exploring party were astonished to find a small wooden hut, from which projected a stove-pipe, situated at about two ship's lengths from the shore. The door was pushed open, and, in one corner of the hut, a man with a long red beard and matted hair was found fast asleep. His clothing consisted of seal skins. On his feet, for a substitute for shoes, he wore penguin sandals. He was in possession of the body of the animal and using the skin and feathers of the beast.

James Randall, a boat steerer of the Nile, who was in this city yesterday, at the Whalemen's Headquarters, a shipping office situated on South street, made the following statement to a *Herald* reporter and Captain Morris, the proprietor of the place:

I was among the first who discovered King's hut. It was made of boards, feathered and grooved, placed there by the vessel Francis Allen, in case it might be necessary to erect the hut for sailors who might be detained ashore during the sealing season. The boards had been very much used for the hut and they succeeded, after considerable difficulty, in getting all in place. Well, we woke up King, who was so glad to see us that he could hardly speak. He had been without a fire several days, and was in a somewhat benumbed condition. This is what King told us:

"We managed to live upon pelican flesh and some biscuits which had been left behind by a boat's crew. We made clothes as well as we could out of seal skins. The cold was intense in spite of the stove, in which we burned seal blubber. We managed to lose account of time during the year which we have passed here, and knew that summer had come again by its being warm. Our party went from our boat was very useful.

"About as far again, as nearly as I can make out," said King, "three of my mates took the boat and said they were going back to Window Island. One of our original number of five had forgotten to say, a Portuguese from the Cape De Verde Islands, had died from weakness and confinement several months back and we buried him in the snow near the sea. The three survivors included Townsend, the third mate, who was a native of Sidney, Long Island, and was at the head of the movement in breaking up our hut and separating from us. I remonstrated with him and told him it would be foolishness to leave after undergoing such privations together, and that we had better flight on with them. I also stated that if they left me I should be without any fire, as the mate had the only flint and steel among the party, and we had no matches. They would not be left, and I helped them to launch their boat. I don't know what has happened to them."

Captain Buddington, the present commander of the Franklin, which went out again last year from New London, reported subsequently that a sailor's coat and portion of the boat in which the three men embarked was found on the beach near Cape Sherif, about thirty miles distant from the hut in which the men had passed their dreary year, and it is therefore to be concluded that the men were drowned in the breakers and never reached Elbow Island.

It is reported that the seals are now almost entirely killed off these South Shetland Islands, and that several years must elapse before any further expeditions will be sent out from the United States.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Absentees to be Brought to the Mark—Manufactures and Corporations.

In the Constitutional Convention, yesterday, no quorum being present, Sergeant-at-Arms Onslow was directed to bring in the delinquents. At ten o'clock the requisite number of delegates were in attendance.

The President *pro tem.*, presented a communication from Hon. William M. Meredith, announcing that he could not be present this week, and reappointing Judge Walker President *pro tem.*

Mr. Brodhead, of Monroe, offered the following resolution: "That the compensation of members of the Convention hereafter be — *per diem*, and that it be paid to those only who actually attend, and for absent on account of sickness of themselves or families with leave of the Convention."

On which the vote was called, showing ayes 32, nays 34—no quorum present.

General White asked for a call of the house, which proved a quorum was present.

George V. Lawrence, of Washington, offered a preamble and resolution of censure of the Insurance. The preamble was adopted, yeas 56, nays 34.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the article reported by the Committee on Agriculture, Mining, Manufacture and Commerce, Mr. Cuyler, of Philadelphia, in the chair.

Section 1 reads: "That the Legislature shall regulate by law the manufacture and sale of coal, so as to insure safety of life in its use for light," was not agreed to.

Section sixth, providing for equitable assessment of benefits in favor of mine owners, was defeated.

Mr. Reed, of Mifflin, offered a section providing that in the absence of special contracts the legal rate of discount and interest shall be seven per centum, and that specific contracts for higher rates be lawful. Passed to second reading.

The Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the article reported by the Committee on Corporations, M. H. Stanton in the chair. The first section was voted down, when the Convention took a recess.

AN IMPORTANT PAPER.

A Receipt That Was Worth $5,000.

[From the Milwaukie Wisconsin, May 10.]

A case recently came before the Judge of Probate in this city, which was more than usually interesting. A german who was known to many of our readers, died about five years ago, and left a considerable estate, which was not administered until certain parties filed claims against it, which would have expired by limitation at the end of six years. The estate was brought into court, and the claims were taken up in regular order. They were quite numerous, and embraced a large variety of interests, wedding men, traders, people, and professional men. The individual amounts of the claims ranged from $15 up to $5,000. The $5,000 claim was filed by a man who asserted that he had been employed in certain real estate transactions with the deceased; that a considerable amount of money was made, but that he (the claimant) had never recovered his share. A number of witnesses were sworn, and a great deal of evidence was taken for the claim to substantiate the validity of the claim against the estate. It was generally known that the gentlemen had been associated together in various real estate operations, and that they had made money. The attorney for the heirs, after having listened to all the evidence that was brought to prove the claim, came forward and produced a receipt, which, though not for $5,000, was proved to be a receipt in full for the actual share of the claimant. This was a brief defense, but it was effective. On the other claims we will make no mention, as they were smaller and less important than the one detailed. Suffice to say that all claims to the amount of $1,000 were thrown out forward, only $25 were allowed. The estate of the deceased was found to be in excellent order; he had receipts for all expenditures, and the property was saved to the heirs.

The Mormon View of It.

[From the Salt Lake News.]

Some "Mormons" may go to Arizona and some may go to Sonora for aught we know. But Sonora is not big enough to hold all we expect to settle in Arizona. The "Mormons" have large spirits, extended views, and liberal aspirations, and have no desire to be packed into a quart bottle and have the cork sealed and wired down. They do not believe that is their manifest destiny. All the States and all the Territories are constitutionally and legally open to them to remove to, if they feel disposed to do so. It will be nobody's business to molest. If any persons badly dislike the "Mormon" people, such persons, if the "Mormons" come to settle in their neighborhood, can sell out and retire quietly and in good order to some other part of the Union. The "Mormons" would have no objection to that.

The New York *Herald* takes note of the fact that a procession of 5,000 colored men, with six bands of music, paraded the streets of New York on Thursday for three hours, and that they received a fresh reverence nor insult. Ten years ago the same population that respected their jubilee made them dangle from lamp posts then. The demonstration was given in honor of the passage of the Civil Rights bill by the Legislature of that state.

Four States are just now engaged in the expensive work of building new Capitol edifices—New York, Michigan, Illinois and Iowa.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Confederate Cruiser Florida.

Contention for Prize Money.

THE TRANSPORTATION ROUTES COMMITTEE.

Postage Stamps for Departments.

The Rush for Postal Cards.

Declines the Russian Mission

List of Original Patents Granted.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1873.

Misapprehension Corrected.

The case of the Confederate cruiser Florida, before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in admiralty, on last Friday, seems to have been entirely misapprehended in the published statements. It will be remembered that at the close of the rebellion the Confederate cruiser Florida was lying in the harbor of Bahia, Brazil, under the protection of a Brazilian fort, and that while there she was captured by Captain Collins, of the United States steamer Wachusett, and brought into Hampton Roads and sunk. In the enterprise Captain Collins was assisted by the United States Consul at Bahia. Both Captain Collins and the American Consul, Thomas F. Wilson, were suspended and a proper apology made to the Brazilian government. Notwithstanding the public rebuke given to the act of Captain Collins, that officer lately entered suit in the District Supreme Court to recover the value of the Florida as prize property for himself and crew, but failed. The object of the counsel for the captors in the case, just before the Court, was to endeavor to make the United States the defendant, under the prize laws, so as to have a Commissioner appointed to take evidence of the value of the vessel, &c., in order to secure an equitable division of the money. Letters were presented from Secretary Fish, expressing in strong terms the necessity of defeating the suit, in view of the political and international complications which must result from the recognition of acts like this as lawful capture. The case was dismissed, but it is the intention of the parties interested to renew their effort.

The Select Committee on Transportation Routes.

Senator Windom, of Minnesota, Chairman of the Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, returned here last night and will remain in the city for several months, at work on compiling statistical and other information on the question of transportation, preparatory to the departure of the committee, about September, on their tour of inspection of the leading routes to the seaboard.

Department Postage Stamps.

As already fully explained in these dispatches, the Postoffice Department will next week commence to supply postmasters with the new official stamps required by the law of last session, abolishing the franking privilege, The stamp for the departments will be similar to the 1c. issue. None of these stamps, however, will be in force until after the beginning of the new fiscal year, or July 1st, 1873.

The Demand for Postal Cards.

Five days ago two hundred thousand postal cards were supplied to the postoffice in this city, of which one hundred and sixty thousand have been sold up to to-night. To-day the sales amounted to fifteen thousand. A new requisition for one hundred and fifty thousand cards has been made. The returns from all the offices supplied with this very sudden immense demand for postal facilities show enormous sales, which indicates a very emphatic approval of the new step in the direction of cheap postage.

The Russian Mission.

Pierrepont, between the two horns of the dilemma, the brilliant court of the Czar and the shining eagles of America, which make up the princely income of his legal profession, has decided to stick to the eagles. This rare variety of an American patriot has been in the city since yesterday, and has had an interview with the President and the Secretary of State, and having decided to attend to the interests of his clients, returned to New York to-day. This heroic action on the part of Pierrepont has created considerable relief and chagrin to the late disgusted aspirants for diplomatic glory.

Back Numbers of Patent Office Reports.

The Commissioner of Patents has reproduced in fac simile by photolithography back numbers of the Patent Office reports for forty-seven years, from 1790 to 1856 inclusive. It forms an octavo volume of large pages, and is offered for sale by the full, for eight dollars per copy. The edition for sale at the office of the Commissioner is two hundred copies.

Original Patents Issued.

Patents have been granted to citizens of Pennsylvania during the week for the following important inventions:

Sash Holder.—Charles C. Algeo, Pittsburgh, Pa. Lithographic Bed March 10, 1873. A cam is used for the meeting rail of the sash is furnished with a deep groove running around its edges and sides. The groove is inclined to prevent lodgment. We provide back with a shade of a knife inserted from the outside between the sashes. The knife point, being in in the groove, cannot crowd the cam back.

Car Spring.—David G. Daniels, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed February 8, 1873. Equalizing bars or plates are interposed between the main plates, that the strain shall be distributed equally throughout their entire area.

Sad and Flatting Iron.—John Hewitt, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed January 25, 1873. A sad iron fluting iron combined with both faces, finished as a flatting iron, and the fluting device is secured in the body of it, which separates near its center, by which the fluting device is exposed and brought into use.

Wash Lock.—Samuel Turner, Edensburg, Pa. Application filed January 31, 1873. A nut lock, consisting of one or more disks, cut away and swiveled on a bolt, and applied to prevent a nut from turning on its screw.

Hair Crimper Rake.—John S. Shoulders, Greensburg, Pa. Application filed March 10, 1873. The cam for guiding the rake and holding it in position has two defined curve tracks, and a pivoted guide-block for the rake-arm upon one or the other, as desired.

Spark Arrester.—William F. Grasser, Muncy, Pa. Application filed January 3, 1873. Having a hollow inverted cone with an adjustable deflector, whereby the sparks and cinders are thrown to the center, and by reducing disintegrator, with an annular space between the inner and outside pipes for letting the sparks down into the smoke box.

Drill Jar.—Robert McMullen, Titusville, Pa. Application filed October 19, 1872. The hammer shoulders distribute the shock more equably over the tool and lessen the liability of fracture.

Railroad Rail.—Malcolm P. Rogers, Girard, Pa. Application filed January 21, 1873. Claim—A railroad rail having a series of holes or recesses, or a channel or channels through the head or upper part of the rail, in combination with the chuck revolves, thus opening and closing the dies.

Total number of original patents granted during the week, 245. Re issues, 5.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1873.

DECLINES THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

Judge Pierrepont, who arrived here yesterday morning, to-day called upon the President and Secretary of State, and informed them that he feels obliged to decline the Russian Mission. It is understood that his chief reason is that to accept would compel too great a sacrifice of his business interests in this country, as among other things he would be compelled to resign his position as Treasurer and counsel of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company.

MISSIONS TO BE VACATED.

The Central American Missions are to be vacated the 30th of June next. One Minister there is to be accredited to all of them. For the position the President to-day appointed Judge George Williamson, of Louisiana.

The Claims of Agriculture—A Statistical Comparison—The First Government Recognition of the Agricultural Interest—A Brief Historical Review—The Department of Agriculture Created—Its Business—Distribution of Seeds, &c.—Cost.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1873.

Since the indiscretion of our forefathers in tasting, during their enjoyment of the ambrosial delights of Eden, the command "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread" has severely tested the ingenuity of man. It is without question, in all ages of the world, since that unfortunate epoch in our family history, that agriculture has engaged by far the largest share of man's skill, energy and means. Without a single exception, from the earliest times down to the present, the Bible chronology be correct, and perhaps for the rest of the time agriculture has been the true foundation of the prosperity, happiness, peace, comfort, vigor and glory of a people. Though commerce has given nations great power, wealth, fame, luxury, and professional men the useful servant of agriculture. Though manufacturing communities influence, their successes are regulated by the supply of the products of the soil. The abundance or scarcity of the returns of the labors of the husbandman affect every vocation in the wide range of human effort. The finances, the manufactures, the commerce, the arts, the life of a nation are invigorated or paralyzed in proportion to the results of the crops of the year. Perfect wallets, filled with fat notes, hillsides, forest clad hill tops and mountains, broad rivers, limpid creeks, leaping brooks, and bubbling springs disconnected from agriculture are valueless, but are the base upon which rests the real greatness of our land. These resources of agriculture united with an inexhaustible subterranean wealth, an energetic and educated people, and a free and enlightened government, have won for the United States the mighty republic of forty millions of human beings.

The people of the United States are an agricultural people. At least one-half of the total population and wealth of the country is either directly engaged in agricultural pursuits or dependent upon them. In order to illustrate, a few figures, compiled from the census of 1870, by way of comparison, will not only be useful but interesting. The last census takes out the figures are the aggregate on all ages, and both colors and sexes, or amounts for the whole United States, and are for the year 1870:

POPULATION.

In that year the number of persons of ten years of age and upwards was	28,228,915
The number engaged in all occupations	12,505,923
Engaged in agriculture	5,922,471
Engaged in manufactures and mining	2,707,421
Engaged in professional and personal service	2,684,293
Engaged in trade and transportation	1,191,738

VALUES.

Agriculture.	
Value of farms	$ 9,262,803,561
Value of farming implements and machinery	336,878,429
Value of all farm products, betterments and additions to stock	2,447,538,658
Value paid during the year inclusive of the value of board	310,286,295
Manufactures.	
Capital invested	$ 2,118,398,709
Wages paid	775,584,343
Value of products	4,202,925,442
Mining.	
Capital invested	$ 222,364,854
Wages paid	74,461,944
Value of products	152,626,994
Fisheries.	
Capital invested	$7,469,575
Wages paid	3,449,381
Value of products	11,096,522

COMPARISON.

Population engaged in agriculture	5,922,471
Population engaged in all other industries	6,573,452
Total capital invested in agriculture	$12,047,220,948
Total capital invested in all other industries	3,291,569,916

The United States annually produces more food than the population consumes. Some of the nations of the Old World are not so fortunately circumstanced, and are compelled to purchase from those nations which have a surplus. Of this class the United States takes the lead, and consequently finds a ready market for her exports of meats and breadstuffs, and other productions of agriculture. Before our existence as a nation, the Anglo-American colonies, and the Spanish and French possessions, which subsequently became part of our vast domain, were practically exclusively devoted to agriculture. It may, therefore be considered somewhat remarkable that while the earliest efforts of the founders of the Republic were turned with a fostering care towards the encouragement of manufactures, little or nothing was actually done to promote, encourage and enlarge the interests of agriculture. Washington and some of his immediate successors manifested an interest in this leading industry, and it was then urged that it should be placed under the protection of the government. Congress, however, opposed any such measure, and the husbandman, patient in his toil and long-suffering in pressing his claims to recognition, was allowed to wait till a later day. The universal sentiment even in intelligent minds, was that "agriculture can take care of itself."

The claims of agriculture were first successfully brought before the Congress of the United States by L. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, son of Oliver Ellsworth, third Chief Justice of the United States. In 1836 Mr. Ellsworth was appointed Commissioner of Patents, the first person holding that office under the act of July 4, 1836, which gave the Patent Office an existence as a distinct and important bureau of the government. Shortly after assuming the duties of his office, Mr. Ellsworth turned his attention to the necessities which then appeared, of encouraging improvements in agricultural implements, and the "establishment of a regular system for the selection and distribution of grain and seeds of the choicest varieties for agricultural purposes." Under the administration of the second Adams, instructions from the state Department to consuls of the United States, requiring those officers to forward rare plants and seeds to the Department for distribution. At the same time a botanical garden was established at Washington as a place for the custody of all plants so received.

It is possible that this is the incipient movement, Mr. Ellsworth took the suggestion of an organized movement on behalf of agriculture during the first two years of his Commissionership, without any legal authority, he received and distributed the packages of seeds, &c., which he could obtain from the Department of State. In its first annual report, dated December 31, 1838, he urged upon Congress the establishment at the National Capital of a depository for "new and valuable varieties of seeds and plants for distribution to every part of the United States," and recommended the purchase of a model farm under the Patent Office. Congress was indifferent. The Commissioner of Patents, however, continued to distribute seeds, and in return received the most flattering recognition from all who shared in the benefits of his public spirited measures. In a letter dated January 21, 1839, Isaac Fletcher, of Vermont, Chairman of the Committee on Patents of the House of Representatives, requested Mr. Ellsworth to furnish him with information respecting the collection and distribution of seeds and plants, also asking what measures could be devised for the gathering of statistics on agriculture. The reply was gladly made, and after conveying the desired information, Mr. Ellsworth suggested that "arrangements could be made for the acquisition of different kinds of grain, exotic and indigenous, in the new Patent Office." On March 3, 1839 the day before the close of the session, a bill was passed appropriating $1,000 out of the Patent Office fund "for the purpose of collecting and distributing seeds, procuring agricultural investigations, and procuring agricultural statistics. This gave rise to the agricultural division of the Patent Office, the degree this branch of the business of the Patent Office grew in importance until May 15, 1862, when the Department of Agriculture in the new Patent, passed, independent in all respects, though the chief executive officer, who was to be styled Commissioner of Agriculture, was not to be allowed a place in the Cabinet. Isaac Newton, of Pennsylvania, who, since 1847, had been Superintendent of the Agricultural Division of the Patent Office, was appointed the first Commissioner. The importance of the department, as only a second year's child of its existence, may be judged from the fact that 21,000,000 packages of seeds and 25,700 bulbs, cuttings and plants were distributed to all parts of the country.

The total expenditures of the department for the promotion of agriculture from 1839, when the first appropriation was made up to June 30, 1871, exclusive of the cost of printing the agricultural reports, were $2,019,993. The publications of the department consist of an annual report of about 700 pages octavo, containing much useful agricultural information for general distribution, and monthly reports of about 48 pages octavo, on the condition of the crops. On these annual reports 225,000 dollars have been expended, and of the monthly reports about 25,000 copies, distributed as follows: To the weather bureau, 1,000, to correspondents, 8,000, to agricultural societies, members of Congress and foreign exchanges, 4,000. The department also receives a large number of newspapers, including those of the leading cities of the United States, by subscription, and all the agricultural papers and many of the daily and weekly papers of the rural districts, in exchange.

In another letter I will give a detailed description of the building and grounds devoted by the government for the purposes of agriculture. D. B. R. K.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 19, 1873.

PROOF AGAINST COMMISSIONER VAN HOREN.

In an interview to-day J. Sutherland, restaurteur, stated that about a year ago General Van Buren applied to him for a good cook to go to the Vienna Exposition building to open a first-class American restaurant, and told him he could make enormous profits by the undertaking. "We will expect, of course, that you will do something for us in return for getting you the situation," the latter replied, and answered he could not accept the proposition.

CASE OF GEN. FREMONT.

Judge Black and Wayne McVeagh, counsel for Gen. Fremont in the case with the Memphis and El Paso bonds, will appear. It is reported, for a reversion of the proceedings of the French Courts which Fremont was condemned by default.

TIME FOR HEARING FIXED.

On motion of Lyman Tremain, to-day the case of Stokes was ordered by the Court of Appeals to be heard on Monday 26th inst.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 20, 1873, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle States falling barometer, southerly winds, partly and increasing cloudy weather and rain, clearing in Virginia by Wednesday. For Canada and New England northerly winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather. For the Lakes and thence to the Ohio valley and Missouri north-westerly winds, cloudy weather and rain, clearing by to-morrow in the afternoon in the Mississippi valley with clearing weather. Tennessee and the Gulf and South Atlantic States partly cloudy and clearing weather, with occasional rain, southeasterly to southerly winds and higher barometer. Reports are missing from the Northwest and Upper Lakes and Pacific coast.

Midnight Bulletin.

May 19, 1873—10:48 P. M.

	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cincinnati, O.	68	East.	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.	64	East.	Clearing
Louisville, Ky.	73		Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	75	Southwest.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	75		Clear.
New Orleans, La.	71	Southeast.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	57	Southeast.	Fair.
Shreveport, La.	75	Southeast.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	69	West.	Fair.

SIGNAL SERVICE RECORD FOR YESTERDAY.

Mean barometer—29.92. Mean thermometer—61. Mean humidity—82.5 per cent. Mean direction of wind—Southeasterly. Amount of rainfall—.70 inch to measure. Weather—Cloudy.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Northern Central to be Leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—A special dispatch from Washington says that a committee of the stockholders of the Northern Central Railroad report in favor of leasing the line to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Case of Coe, the Boston Forger.

BOSTON, May 19.—Proceedings have been instituted in the United States Bankrupt Court by Warren & Co., the largest sufferers by the forgeries of James A. Coe, against the estate of that individual. On Saturday a provisional warrant was issued for the attachment of the property, real and personal, of Coe. The warrant was served by United States Marshal Usher, who recovered a tin trunk, in which Coe kept his secur

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1873.

TO-DAY the law abolishing the offices of United States Assessors of Internal Revenue and their assistants, goes into effect.

WE OBSERVE that, while in the list of scientists appointed to accompany the surveying party of the North Pacific Railroad, as given in our yesterday's special Washington dispatches, there are geologists, a mineralogist, a photographer, and a paleontologist, there is no archæologist. This is a serious oversight, which should be rectified without delay.

THE VOICE of the people has made itself respected. In a recent letter, Senator SUMNER explains that his battle-flag resolution applied only to future army registers and battle-flags. This is perhaps the fact. Such has not been the general understanding, however—on the part of either the friends or opponents of the proposition. It looks a good deal as if the patriotic thunders of the "vox populi" had had something to do with the declaration.

AND now the Canadian Dominionists have caught the malady known as *Credit-Mobilierism*, and they are about to investigate their Pacific Railroad business because of alleged corrupt practices in some of the operations of their big wigs. According to the Dominion press, *our own Credit-Mobilier* disHonor was the rank and fœtid outgrowth of Republican *institutions*. Is their own scandal to be taken as an argument against monarchy?

THE American Institute of Mining Engineers meets in annual session at Philadelphia to-day. The prospects are that a good attendance and an interest at least equal to that of former meetings will mark the proceedings. In addition to the papers which will be read, the importance of which show a gratifying progress with every meeting, there are radical questions of organization to be discussed. An excursion to Pottsville will take place on Thursday.

SCIENTIFIC research and experiment have now conferred another boon on mankind. An English electrician has just perfected a new insulator, which secures faultless insulation at a merely nominal expense. By the use of the new material, which is simply tar chemically modified, nearly *two hundred thousand per cent.* is added to the insulating power of a thin coating of gutta percha. *This* is among the most valuable improvements in telegraphy that have ever been made.

OF an after to-day every man in New York is constituted his own thief-catcher. On this date the law recently passed by the Legislature of that State authorizing the summary conviction of "professional thieves, burglars, pickpockets, counterfeiters and forgers," goes into effect, and henceforward it will be within the power of every reputable citizen to nip in the bud the performances of any suspicious character in any part of the State. Good results from the law ought speedily to ensue.

THE *Alta California* of May 8, after giving the exports of coin and bullion for the week, ($306,649) and for the year from January 1, ($8,705,868) says:

"The shipments by rail this week embrace $810 coin, and the exports were mostly fine silver, the proceeds of the Belcher and Crown Point mines, from which the gold, being extracted, goes to the mint. The product of these two mines this month is $2,600,000, affording $2,000,000 profit, of which $1,482,000, paid out in cots for dividends, is extracted from the bullion, and the surplus, in fine silver, exported to London per rail."

IN A New York case in bankruptcy it was last Saturday decided by the Judge of the United States District Court, that the United States is entitled to prove a debt in respect to so much of the amount of its claim, set forth in its proof of debt, as does not consist of any costs of a suit which may have been brought in a United States Court to recover from a bankrupt certain penalties under the Revenue law. The Court also held that the United States is entitled to a priority or preference therefor. This decision is of general interest and importance.

THE Constitutional Convention, on Friday, by a vote of fifty to nineteen appointed a special committee to fix the salaries of the members. Fifty and nineteen are sixty-nine, and the Convention consists of one hundred and thirty-three members, so that sixty-four were away, leaving barely a quorum to do business. The votes taken for some time past show an average attendance of seventy, nearly half of the members being permanently away, attending to their private business at public expense. Better go back to your work, gentlemen, and get through with it.

Two members of the Senate sub-Committee on Transportation, who have just completed an extended trip along the existing and projected line of the Virginia and Kanawha Canal, examined, in company with competent engineers, the feasibility of a tunnel of a mile through the Alleghenies, and are of opinion that it is practicable, and could be completed within four years from the time the requisite assistance was rendered by Congress. The committee were greatly impressed with the vast mineral deposits along the banks of the Kanawha and other streams running into the Ohio, but have not yet agreed on their report to the full committee on this proposed interwater line route.

ZEAL in a good cause is a good thing—when duly tempered with discretion. But the proposition which has just been made in some temperance quarters to form an organization which shall maintain that all the distilleries and breweries in the United States, and all implements used in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, shall be destroyed by physical force, does not savor of the latter quality. If its basic principle—that of applying "a physical cure for a physical evil"—were to obtain generally, it is hard to tell to what lengths the work of destruction might not be carried. The pursuits and professions of some of the reformists themselves might haply be endangered. The late JOHN STUART MILL once said "that mankind are greater gainers by suffering each other to live as seems to themselves right, than by trying to make each other live as seems good to the rest." All of us are painfully aware of the fact that the world is full of evils which need reforming out of existence; but the advancement of right ends is hardly to be subserved by the employment of wrong methods.

A CONSIDERABLE portion of the Democratic press continue to follow the Star of Rebellion as persistently as, of old, the wise men of the East followed the Star of Bethlehem. They make gifts of frankincense and myrrh to almost every Bourbon brawler or cowardly murderer of unoffending negroes in the Southern States, but they spit scorn and derision on all efforts of their former friends and confederates to have since the war accepted the situation in good faith and deported themselves as befits quiet and orderly citizens. First, it was LONGSTREET who fell under their ban; next the guerilla leader MOSBY; and now it is HENRY A. WISE; who, according to report, has sensibly determined to cease his futile opposition to the progress of the century, and to support the administration in its efforts to maintain intact the high principles established by the war. The shrieks of hate and rage which go up against these men for grounding their treason, as they once grounded their arms, reminds one of BUNYAN's description of how hideous APOLLYON roared when hard bested CHRISTIAN had baffled alike his verbal casuistry and his sworded clutch.

THE Reading *Eagle* follows the lead of the Pottsville *Standard*, and wants a new deal, all round, in the Democratic party. It is tired of WALLACE, RANDALL, and the other leaders who have hitherto marshalled the Democratic host, and wants to reorganize with a new set. It says:

"The sad experience of the last few years has taught us a severe lesson, by which, as a party, we should endeavor to profit. The bulk of our party adheres to principles, and they will not depart from them under any pretense of policy and expediency; and these consistent, honest adherents to the fundamental doctrines of our Democratic-Republican form of government constitute the vital element of our party; they form its nucleus as a political organization; without them it is dissolved, and around them it can always rally and defy defeat—the failure of a mistaken policy. What we want—and this is the lesson of our late experience—are not new principles, but new leaders!"

Very well, thou bird of freedom, go on and get them. If our consent is considered necessary, it is already given. We rather like WALLACE, and CLYMER, and DAVIS, and that class of fellows; but bring on your new men and let the world see what stuff they are made of. The *Eagle*, however, evidently looks on the task as a difficult one, for it adds:

"Here it may be asked, how we are to get them? The answer is a very plain one. Apply the strict standard of consistency and faithful adherence to professed principles to the men who aspire to leadership, and one after another they will drop off until none but the right men will be left. Where a man is known to be in the open or secret service of the mammoth corporations, he is not fit to be a leader of the Democracy, and should be cast out at once. *Such a sifting process may apparently cause disturbance for a short time*, but it will clear the political atmosphere of the party like the process of fermentation clears the juice of the grape; while the *retaining of such inconsistent leaders will never insure success*, and their own duplicity will force them out of our ranks sooner or later."

Yes, it *will* cause a disturbance; but we want to see the experiment tried, and live in hopeful anticipation of witnessing the disturbance.

THE FALL OF KHIVA.

It may hardly with reason be doubted that the report of the fall of Khiva and of the capture of the Khan—first received two days ago and now explicitly confirmed—is entirely correct. In fact, the Russian authorities appear to have deliberately meditated a surprise to the world. Two former expeditions against Khiva having either ignominiously failed in execution or failed to accomplish the purpose for which they were undertaken, not *a few* Russians as well as foreigners confidently foretold the failure of the expedition of *the* present year. Instead of resenting such predictions, the St. Petersburg Cabinet has all along rather encouraged the popular impressions upon which *they* were founded. Like the physician who exaggerates the peril of his patient that he may enhance his own *credit in* the cure, the Russian War Department has both directly and indirectly *magnified* the difficulties and dangers of the *enterprise*, and thus prepared the public mind for possible disaster. At the same time full advantage was taken of the knowledge acquired in former attempts; in selecting a season for the expedition, spring was chosen instead of either summer, with its intense heat, or winter, with its snow storms and its intolerable cold, each of which causes had contributed to former failure, and in organizing the columns intended for the service, every conceivable measure was adopted to insure success. The work seems to have been really easy.

The statesmen of Europe and of England especially will of course watch with some anxiety the steps which Russia shall take to utilize its conquest. As many readers no doubt remember, the Russian General, PERowski, in 1854 was master of Khiva, when the Khan with apparent cheerfulness agreed to whatever terms the Czar chose to propose, but the conqueror had no sooner withdrawn from the Khanate than he disregarded his solemn engagements. The Czar will of course now guard against a repetition of similar bad faith, and the measures which he shall take for the purpose form the interesting point in the whole subject. He is understood to have promised England not to annex Khiva to his empire, and in Russia, also, the policy of annexation has decided opponents. This opposition rests on the objection that other territory annexed in the same part of the world has proved a mere burden to the finances of the empire, and that Khiva being less productive and having a still more turbulent population, would turn out a less profitable acquisition. On the other hand, the *Golos*, a Russian journal well known to receive at least occasional prompting from the government, lately contained an article in which annexation was urged as the only policy by which Russia could hope to retain the fruits of subjugation. A small Russian garrison left in Khiva, the *Golos* argued, would be speedily overpowered, while an extensive Russian garrison would be a heavier source of expense to the empire than the entire Khanate would be if annexed. Besides, the latter in course of time might be expected under judicious administration, to pay its own expenses, if not to become profitable to the Russian treasury. Thus the subject at present rests. Should the Czar annex Khiva to his empire, there is no reason to expect any immediate counteraction on the part of Great Britain, though the step would certainly be regarded by the English government as one calling for increased vigilance and preparation for future resistance on its part.

ERASTIANISM REBUKED.

Late word from Germany indicates no abatement in the zeal and energy with which the anti-Church policy of Prince BISMARCK is carried out. In a report on the subject lately presented to the Federal Council by HERR VON DELBRUECK, interesting details are given respecting the process by which, in accordance with the law, the empire has been delivered from those ecclesiastical and educational retainers whose political influence seems mischievous to the chiefs of the German State. A noteworthy fact in this report is the very limited number and range of the establishments of the Jesuit fathers. Instead of being generally diffused over Germany, none of these establishments were to be found in Saxony, or in Wuertemberg, or in Baden, or in several other countries in which the Fathers might have been supposed to find favorable fields for their pious labors. It seems, however, that under the law referred to, some nine or ten religious brotherhoods and sisterhoods of as many different names are declared illegal establishments, and either have been or will be broken up. Such are the Redemptorists or Liguorians, the Lazarists, the Brothers of the Christian Schools, the Brothers of the Precious Blood, etc. These are all stated to be connected with the Jesuits, and are under the same condemnation.

In an article some weeks ago on BISMARCK's anti-Catholic legislation, reference was made to the profound dissatisfaction with which the policy was regarded by many Protestants. In truth while the statute in question was immediately provoked by Jesuit claims and sacerdotal machinations real or imaginary, and is directly intended to restrain and control Catholic bishops and priests in their attempts to overrule the mandates of the secular power, the law recognizes no difference between Romanist and Protestant ecclesiastics. The truth appears to be that PRINCE BISMARCK and those who concur with him in his church policy did not think it worth the trouble to make any distinction of the kind necessary to continue and secure those liberties of the Protestant churches which they had enjoyed for twenty years, and which they had never forfeited either by disloyalty or by the assertion of pretensions incompatible with the supremacy of the State in its own sphere. In despite of their fidelity to king and country, and of their moderate opinions regarding ecclesiastical rights and privileges, the clergy of the Evangelical churches are reduced to the condition of mere servants of the State, whose most solemn acts may be vetoed by a young civil magistrate who may hold religion, the church and all pertaining to them in mere contempt.

Though the Protestant clergy of Prussia have borne this encroachment upon their rights very quietly, it is not less certain that they deeply feel the affrontas well as the injury of the act, and it would be absurd to suppose that it has had the effect of increasing their respect for the government. Indeed, it is stated on apparently good authority, that great numbers of the Evangelical clergy and of influential laymen look sympathizingly on the Catholic priesthood in their sufferings under the law. An impressive illustration of the feelings of the Evangelical clergy in some parts of Prussia was given on the occasion of the Emperor's last birthday, when, contrary to ancient, and almost sacred custom, they held no religious services in their churches. At Berlin this neglect of venerable usage was understood as an indication of disgust with the law and of sympathy with the Ultramontane party, and it has been denounced accordingly. But such an expression of sentiment cannot be punished, while it is undoubtedly of the kind which the head of a truly constitutional government, like that of England, would receive as a hint that a change of policy would be expedient. It is, however, not likely that BISMARCK will either so understand or so regard the admonition.

THE convention season is now at its height. To-day a meeting of the Governors of the Western States will be held at Atlanta, Georgia, for the adoption and furtherance of measures looking to the construction of a ship canal from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, across the Southern States—a project to which we have on several different occasions adverted. The route proposed commences at Guntersville, the most southern point reached by the Tennessee river, thence to the Coosa river, miles distant, which it ascends and follows to Rome, Ga., up to which point the Coosa river is navigable for large steamboats at all seasons of the year. From Rome the canal follows the Etowah river to its nearest point of contact with the Ocmulgee, and thence down the latter stream to navigable water and the Atlantic ocean. This route has been several times surveyed, and has been declared entirely feasible by members of the United States Engineer Corps. The project was also favorably reported upon during the last session of Congress. There is no doubt that the question of cheap inland transportation is becoming yearly of greater moment, nor that the water courses of the West and Southwest will eventually play an extensive part in the solution of the important problem. But the proper place to begin any work is at the actual beginning, instead of in the middle or at the end. The permanent improvement of the Ohio river and its navigable tributaries is the first step to be taken. After that has been done the rest will follow in their natural and logical sequence.

A NOVEL enterprise is about to be undertaken in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, which, if successfully carried out, will challenge the admiration of those who are wont to complain that the subjugation of nature is a neglected art among Americans. A number of wealthy gentlemen of New York and Philadelphia, Jay Cooke, Esq., among others, have formed themselves into an association having for its object the laying out and maintaining of a vast park in Bucks county for the preservation and propagation of American game. The tract of land selected comprises about sixty acres of woods, nicely grown, situated principally on a rounded knoll, with valleys on all sides, and includes in addition some twenty-five acres of cleared land for pasturage purposes.

IN THE report of Controller Green, of New York, sent to the Legislature yesterday, he states that during the last five years the most monstrous jobs of street openings have been given to Democratic politicians, who by these means have drawn $1,315,669 from the Treasury, and a quarter of a million remains unpaid, for which $300,000 would have been a liberal compensation.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Our war metaphors, especially the later ones, which responded to the popular mood with the most fidelity, are being taken up by the English lower classes. The farm laborers unions are making campaign songs out of them. "When Johnny comes marching home again," and "Tramp, tramp, tramp, etc.," are particular favorites.

Buffalo Teutons have called an indignation meeting because German is not to be taught in the public schools.

The graduating class of Midshipmen at Annapolis this year, numbers twenty-nine members, against twenty-six last year. The present class is composed of young gentlemen of talent and application. At the semi-annual examination but two of the class were found deficient, and they in mechanics only. The diplomas will be delivered about Monday, the 2d of June—the exact date has not yet been fixed.

The demagogue who heads the strike of the Rhode Island operatives, now threatens a run on the savings banks if their demands are not complied with. This reveals the character of the man, and if he attempts to have his threat carried out the sensible portion of his followers will abandon him.

Boston has been overdoing the theater business, and now it is found expedient to cut down the number of establishments.

The experiment recently made in Ohio of placing women at the head of all the schools below the high schools is pronounced a decided success. The instruction and discipline have been as good as formerly, there have been fewer difficulties between teachers and pupils, and fewer complaints have been made by parents against teachers.

The whaling business of Sag Harbor, Long Island, was once a very important branch of commerce, the fleet, only a few years ago, numbering sixty vessels. Now but one vessel remains, and she will be employed in some other line of trade after this year.

The great bore under Lake Erie which is to supply Cleveland with pure water, is approaching completion at the rate of seventy-five feet per week. It will be six thousand six hundred feet long, and only five hundred feet remains to be constructed.

There is a renewal of the excitement in mining stocks in San Francisco, caused by disbursements of over $1,500,000 in dividends by the Belcher and Crown Point mines. All classes seem eager to invest, with a view to the realization of sudden fortunes, but not always with sufficient discretion.

During the past week the police of New York city made 1,775 arrests and 1,959 homeless persons were provided with lodgings at the various police stations. For the same period the Bureau of Records registered 561 deaths, 329 births, and 193 marriages. There were 16 fires, involving a loss of $50,350, which is covered by insurance aggregating $54,500.

The discussions in the Social Science Association last week were remarkable for their vivacity and ability, the general interest of the subjects discussed, and the high standing of the debaters.

Last Saturday, on the ocean beach from Long Branch to about ten miles below vast numbers of blue mackerel and sea bass floundered ashore and were caught by thousands. The mackerel, it appears, were chased ashore by the sea bass, and were cast upon the sands. Persons residing on the shore picked up all they could carry and cart away, and large fish weighing three to four pounds were sold at twenty-five cents per pair.

Shame. Under the fortieth clause of the Mutiny act any civilian in England may throw over all the legal claims of his wife and family by enlisting, and any soldier married with or without leave may repudiate his wife at any moment.

The "Railway Association of America," recently in session in New York city, has been growing quite rapidly of late, and now claims to represent 108 companies.

Postal cards addressed to initials will have the same rules applied to them as applicable to letters where addressed to initials. They will be forwarded through the mails, but not delivered to the parties by carriers.

The *Egypt*, of the famous "National" line, recently landed in New York the largest number of passengers ever brought by one vessel—1,706 in the steerage and 56 in the cabin, making with the ship's crew a living freight of nearly 2,000 persons.

Chicago architects are environed by troubles. They say that if they don't make themselves busy invoking "influence" and securing the aid of the bummers and the political dead beats, their plans stand no chance; and if they do, they have to run the gauntlet of the press and of public sentiment.

Up to the present time the stock subscriptions to the Centennial Board of Finance amount to $5,000,000, which insures the success of the enterprise.

The supply of nickel is small, both in this country and in Germany, and likely to run out unless some new discoveries are made, in which case what would become of our five cent nickels? Why go to the six of course.

The question is before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue relative to the composition of certain so-called "tonic beer," and their liability to a special tax as malt liquors. It is now being ascertained whether such beer has any substitute for malt in its composition; if so, it is liable to the tax upon malt liquors.

Canadian papers continue to lament the exodus of French Canadians, especially young men, to the United States for permanent settlement.

Postmaster General Creswell has decided to test a new invention in envelopes made of leather, in which packages of letters are to be inclosed by postmasters in packing the mail. If the envelope proves serviceable, it will be ordered for all post-offices.

An attempt is now being made in England to form a "Trade's Guild of Learning" to co-operate with the University of Cambridge in the education of the working people. It is proposed to provide for the delivery of lectures to working men in various places by University lecturers.

A petition is being circulated in New York for the recall of the British Consul General, Archibald, from that port. It is claimed that his interference in matters not strictly within the line of his duty has caused serious embarrassment to the shipping interests.

Eight new iron furnaces are building on the line of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad.

The proportion of the commerce of New York to that of the whole United States is undergoing some modifications They land there about two-thirds of all the imports, but they are now shipping thence about forty-six per cent. of the exports exclusive of specie.

PERSONAL.

The will of Chief Justice Chase leaves $10,000 each to Wilberforce University, in Ohio, and Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, $6,000 to his niece, Mrs. Jane Auld, of Painesville, Ohio. The residue of his estate is distributed in equal parts to his two daughters. He has expended his full benefit of Chief Justice Marshall to the United States for the use of the Supreme Court. Jay Cooke, of Washington, was appointed the sole executor of the will, which was made on the 22d of October, 1870.

Montgomery Blair has done himself infinite credit by the promptness with which he has vindicated the memory of the martyred Lincoln from the imputations cast upon it by Charles Francis Adams in his recent seward oration.

It being settled that George Francis Train is not a lunatic, the court is now trying to find out whether he is a criminal. It is to be hoped that the gentleman's status in society will be determined after a while. It must be a source of considerable anxiety to him not to know what he is at.

Speaker Blaine is on his way to the Pacific coast, accompanied by his wife and son, Miss Stanwood, his sister-in-law, and Miss Abigail Dodge, better known as Gail Hamilton.

A beautiful young girl who has been traveling in the West as drummer for a wholesale grocery house of Boston, has just been discharged by her employer because she induced the retail dealers to order more goods than they were able to dispose of or pay for.

Chief Justice John Pettit, of Indiana, was stricken by a severe attack of paralysis, on Wednesday last, but afterward rallied, and is now out of danger.

Adolphe Quetelet, the great Statistician and Permanent Secretary of the Academy of Sciences of Brussels, was born on the 22d of February, 1796. He is now more than seventy-seven years of age. Quetelet is still all life. He will be one of the contributors to the international scientific series, now in course of publication in England, France, Germany and the United States.

It is reported that the Marquis of Bute, the wealthiest of the English nobility, is to visit this country during this summer. He is chief owner in a new line of steamships to run between New York and Cardiff, in Wales, near which latter place he owns extensive coal and iron mines and works.

Baltimore's richest man is Johns Hopkins, an old Quaker bachelor of 78. He has given two or three millions of dollars to found a hospital and orphan home, and his magnificent private estate at Clifton, in the eastern suburbs of the city, is to be the site of a fully equipped University, to which he proposes to give two or three millions more.

Janssen, who shares with Lockyer the honor of discovering the application of the spectroscope to the observation of solar prominences, has just been elected to the chair in the French Academy vacated by the death of Langier.

Information from Khartoom, at the junction of the Blue and White Niles, reports that a letter was received at that town on the 11th of May from Sir Samuel Baker. The explorer dated his communication on the White Nile, and announced the joyful intelligence of all well. He had encountered great difficulty in his passage through the Soodd, but present termination of his travels, but had hopes that the obstructions would be entirely removed during the summer of this year.

The ladies' committee formed to aid Mr. Pilmsoll, the English philanthropist, in his endeavors to prevent the sending of unseaworthy vessels to sea, consists of the Duchess of Argyll, the Countess of Airlie, Mrs. Cowper Temple, Baroness Meyer de Rothschild, Florence Nightingale, Mrs. Henry Kingsley, Mrs. Pilmsoll and others of not less note.

STATE POLITICS.

The Scranton *Republican* says: Captain Delacy will come before the Democratic Convention as a candidate for renomination for the Legislature. We understand that Messrs. Quigley, Koons and Kisner also want another term at Harrisburg. Major W. E. White, of Wilkesbarre, also announces himself as a Democratic candidate for Assembly. He is in the field early, and we wish him better luck in the Convention than he had last year.

The Greenville *Argus* gives the following list of Republican candidates in the field in Mercer county: For Assembly, Jason T. Barker, H. S. Blatt, Dr. B. F. Gordon, E. W. Jackson, S. S. B. Alexander, Samuel Barnes, W. H. Bell, Capt. F. M. Powell, Thomas Stewart, Jared Rayan, B. H. Thompson, Isaac N. White, W. H. Wilkins. Commissioner, Andrew Robinson, T. M. Gillis; Poor Director, John Gamble. No candidate for Auditor or Jury Commissioner have yet been named.

Following are the Republican announcements thus far made in Crawford county: For State Senate, George K. Anderson, A. B. Richmond; Assembly, Fred. Bates, M. W. Lowry; Treasurer, Hiram Betts, B. F. Stebbins, James C. Wilson, E. P. Montague.

The Minersville (Schuykill county) *Republican* says: It is said that every Democratic politician in the county is a candidate for Congressional honors, consequently there is no necessity for naming them.

We find the following announcements in the Brookville *Republican*: District Attorney, W. F. Stewart, C. M. Brewer, John St. Clair, Assembly, Joseph Brown; Commissioner, Capt. R. A. Travis.

The editor of the Altoona *Tribune* says: "Considering the number of those who are aspiring, and much more likely to get the nomination, we consider it an honor locally to forego our claims, and decline to be realized, if we do not receive it until we ask for it.

A BIG FIGHT.

Fifteen Millions of Dollars at Stake—The Reading Railroad Company and Private Capitalists the Parties in Contention—Incendiarism—A Battle in Prospect.

(Shamokin (May 16) Correspondence of the Pottsville Standard.)

For some time past there has been a difficulty brewing between the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and some capitalists claiming coal lands in this vicinity, which had been purchased by that corporation some time since. What the merits of the case are I do not know, but there is intense excitement here over the endeavors of both parties to hold the possession of the lands. The value of the property in controversy is said to be fifteen millions of dollars, and it seems likely that there will be warm times before the matter is settled. The representatives of the railroad company contend that the lands are the property of that company, while the claimants are equally sure that they belong to them. Lately the railroad company erected houses upon the land and took possession, and now the other claimants have attempted to force the controversy by placing a force upon the land, and turning down the houses erected by the railroad company. The company are having them arrested, and their employers are furnishing them bail, and they are returning to the scene of operations to renew the fight.

It is reported here that Mr Gowen, the President of the railroad company, was in Pottsville a few days since, in consultation with the officers there, and to-day it is rumored that reinforcements for the men in the employ of the railroad company, now in the mountains, are to come from that quarter and that exciting times and important movements are to be inaugurated. Whether all this is true or not, I do not pretend to say, but there has been much excitement here in relation to the matter, and the railroad company's telegraph lines have been in active operation to-day, constantly consulting with President Gowen in Philadelphia. Both parties are now in the mountains, where I go to learn the fullest particulars of the difficulty.

STATE NEWS.

A historical society has been organized in Scranton.

A $75,000 opera house is talked of in Hyde Park, Luzerne county.

A Reading man has a young duck with four legs.

There is trouble brewing between the operators and the coal miners in Schuykill county. The former demand that the miners shall enter the mines before seven o'clock in the morning, and remain until half past five in the evening. This the workmen are determined to resist. A local paper says that "compliance with this order will kill miners faster than the German war killed Frenchmen." It is probable that a strike will be the result—the end said to be aimed at by mine owners, as many of the collieries are now worked at a positive loss of money.

A man in Schuylkill Haven, who wanted to be a minister, said he believed he had been called to "labor in the Lord's vineyard." His brother, who was also noted for his piety, said that he had mistaken the word "vineyard" for "vineyard."

A young boy about eight years of age, named Lally, living at Port Clinton, Schuylkill county, fell down the mountain near that place, on Saturday, while gathering wild flowers and was instantly killed.

The will of a resident of Middlesex, recently deceased, contains the following clause: "And I bequeath to my beloved son John the sum of one dollar, with which to buy a rope, long and strong enough to hang that Irish wife of his."

Two new furnaces were started in Mr. Boyer's mill, at Port Carbon, Monday last.

A number of outside capitalists are looking about Bellefonte, with a view to finding sites for manufacturing establishments. Two paper mills are spoken of as likely to be started.

Over a thousand hotels in the State have closed since the election on the license question.

Shamokin brags because she has fourteen men named Thomas Williams.

The Hamburg Iron Company has appointed Mr. Moorehead, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Schoener, of Schuylkill county, assignees, to close up their business.

The Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church of Central Pennsylvania will meet in Christ Cathedral, Reading, on Tuesday, June 10th.

Two hundred and forty operatives are employed at the Scranton silk factory.

General Pennypacker, of Chester, before rejoining his command at Nashville next month, will make the tour of Canada.

From ten to twelve thousand freight cars daily pass through Harrisburg on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On Thursday morning Paul Michel was instantly killed at Kutztown, Berks county, while cleaning a cesspool, a heavy outhouse falling on him.

The arbitrators in the case of John A. Shober, or Lancaster, who was forcibly ejected from a passenger car on the Pennsylvania Railroad in January, awarded him $500 last Friday.

In view of the contemplated erection of works for the manufacture of cars in Bellefonte the Bellefonte Iron Rolling Mills has been purchased by the car company. The price paid was $18,000.

A private detective of the Corn Exchange, Philadelphia, on Friday identified three of the illegal Bank of counts treasury thieves as notorious characters. In Google he recognized Pat. Murphy, an experienced bank robber, in Kelly James Glenn, a hotel thief, and in Lynn John Kunz, a repeater, politician and general cracksman.

The following named gentlemen will deliver addresses on Decoration day at the places designated below: Hon. Wm. Mcclelland, Lancaster; A. C. Reinechel, Adjutant-General, Scipel to the decision of Republican Nominating Convention No. 3.

A singular wreck occurred near Conshohocken, on the Reading Railroad, last week. A heavy rope with hook attached fell from the tender of a freight train, one end of which was secured to the tender. As the rope and hook dragged along the track the hook caught in a switch and turned it, thus causing the engine and tender to run into a coal train and wreck several of the cars.

Michael Kettrick, of Summit hill, Carbon county, lost his life under the following circumstances the other day: He had been directed to enter the stope to do some carpenter work, and in stepping across the wire rope used for drawing out cars he fell and caught his overpalmed by grasping the rope, which dragged him into the sheath, mangling him terribly.

OHIO NEWS.

The editor of the Ironton *Commercial* has been on the hunt for old men, and was rather successful. Francis Cooper, of Waterloo, Lawrence county, is over one hundred, and boasts of having a brother in Virginia one hundred and six. Mr. Neal, at Flint Spring, Gallia county, is ninety-three, "blind, but intelligent." Archibald Stewart, same county, is eighty-eight, and reads without spectacles.

Mr. John A. Elder has finally secured a satisfactory site for his new opera house in Cleveland, and will at once proceed in its erection. The site chosen is the Sheriff street, in the rear of Leisy's brewery.

J. L. Mansfield, of Medina county, who was sent to the lunatic asylum some weeks ago, is out again, and delivering lectures on the "Abuses of the Insane."

John Shillito, treasurer of the Cincinnati musical festival committee, has returned the notes to the subscribers to the guarantee fund, canceled, accompanied by a statement that the proceeds of the festival entirely covered the expenses.

N. Kelsey, an old "stager," aged eighty-four, of Conneaut, lately performed the feat of walking from that place, Ashtabula county, to Girard and after his exercise was over he sat down to the table and disposed of a dozen "hot buckwheats" as easily as in his more youthful days.

The long continued rains have dampened the hopes of the Wood county farmers very much. No oats or flax seed has been sowed, and it is now too late. Little plowing for corn has been done. Fruit prospects look fair for a moderate crop of apples and a large crop of pears and cherries. Grapes and peaches are killed.

A little son of Mr. Schueller, near Sandusky, attempted to climb upon a horse by catching hold of his tail. The little fellow was sent flying through the air and picked up dead.

Akron is importing Norwegian servant girls. On Friday twenty-one reached there—all but five having already found places.

Killing Modocs—The Piute Plan.

A sage Piute has enlightened a Nevada newspaper as to his plan for disposing of the Modocs. He said that it was "no good" to fight them with guns, and that the way the Piutes would fix them would be to inform them that they wanted to have a big talk with them. Then when they came to have a talk all would be seated in a circle, each Piute with a Modoc at his left hand. Each Piute would manage to have a big stone within reach or in his pocket. The big talk would proceed until a signal was given, when each Piute would seize hold of the right wrist of his Modoc with his left hand, and then with his right would grasp his rock and smash in the Modoc's skull. "No gun, no knife," said he, "kill 'em all with rock."

Purgation and Prostration.

Let us rejoice that the absurd and paradoxical idea that sick people could be restored to health and strength by violent cathartic treatment has been pretty generally exploded. If there are still to be found any medical dogmatists who believe such practice, the sooner their sands of life are run out the better it will be for their patients. A more rational mode of dealing with human ailments was inaugurated some twenty years ago when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters were introduced, and that powerful vegetable invigorant began its triumphant progress to universal popularity. The world now understands the importance of strengthening, refreshing and regulating, as well as purging the disordered system, and is aware that all these processes go on together under the fourfold operation of the standard restorative of the age. Prepare the system for the debilitating heat of summer with this vitalizing specific.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 8 o'clock, for depositors' accounts, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the first and last days of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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NUTRINA!!!
1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine or Sugar in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
Get it of your Grocer or Druggist.
Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CORONER—
W. C. COOKE,
Of Allegheny City, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*
FOR ASSEMBLY—
Middle District, outside of City.
HARRY W. HORBACH,
Late Captain Co. H, 83d Reg. P. V., Wilkins Township, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*
FOR ASSEMBLY—
R. S. P. McCALL,
Of Tarentum, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*
FOR ASSEMBLY—
District North of the Rivers.
H. K. SAMPLE,
Shaler township. Subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*
FOR ASSEMBLY—
B. C. CHRISTY,
Of Sewickley borough, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*
FOR STATE SENATE—
CHARLES JEREMY,
Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*
FOR CORONER—
ALEX. Æ. McCANDLESS, M.D.,
Pittsburgh, subject to approval of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d*
FOR ASSEMBLY—
A. B. YOUNG,
Of Robinson township, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*
FOR CORONER—
WM. M'CALLIN,
Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*
STATE SENATE—
GEO. H. ANDERSON
Will be a Candidate for Re-nomination, subject to approval of the Republican County Convention. d*
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
WM. H. CLARK,
Of North Fayette township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 5.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER—
SAM'L KILGORE,
Of Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
FOR ASSEMBLY—
JOHN C. NEWMYER,
Of Wilkins township, middle district, subject to decision of Republican County Convention.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
JOHN A. SCOTT
Will be a candidate for re-nomination to the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 3.
FOR ASSEMBLY—
WILLIAM COATES,
Millvale borough, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
FOR PROTHONOTARY—
M. G. COREY,
Of Braddock's Borough, late Captain Company G, 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers. Subject to the decision of Republican Nominating Convention No. 3.
FOR PROTHONOTARY—
B. F. KENNEDY,
Of Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
FOR PROTHONOTARY—
WILLIAM SWISSHELM,
Of Wilkins township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, No. 3.
FOR PROTHONOTARY—
JOSEPH ROSS
Will be a Candidate for Re-nomination to the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, No. 3.

SUMMER RESORTS.
THE HOT SPRINGS,
BATH COUNTY, VA.,
Have been improved and Refitted for the Season of 1873. The waters vary in temperature from 50 to 110 degrees. The Baths have for nearly a century been used in the treatment of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Liver, Bladder, Kidneys, Blood, Old Injuries, Cutaneous Affections, Contraction of Muscles, Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, &c., and we have added such wide comforts for their efficacy in curing as have long such diseases.
The Bathing arrangements are extensive and complete, and include the new feature of MUD BATHS, which are now attracting the especial attention of the medical profession, and the use of which in the Baths is made in several varieties, among them a system of Shallow Pan Vapor Baths, all of which are under the charge of the United States.
These Springs are easily accessible from the West via Cincinnati, thence by boat to Huntington, the terminus of the recently completed Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to Covington depot, and thence by stage eighteen miles to the Springs. The Eastern route is via Washington City, and thence to the Springs.
For Pamphlets, giving full description, and analysis of Waters, address
S. C. TARDY & CO.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue.

BANKERS.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

GEO. B. HILL. C. HANNUM LOVE. JAS. N. HILL.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

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58 Fourth Avenue,

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OFFER

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SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds

At Par and Interest,

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Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

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CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 19, 1873.

The ease in the money market is becoming more noticeable, but still there is no change in the rate of interest, which is about 10 per cent.

The feature noticeable is this, that we hear of a number of outside parties who have money to loan and would gladly place it if they could find satisfactory borrowers. The banks are moderately well supplied with loanable funds and all customers in good standing meet with no difficulty in obtaining what funds they require in legitimate business operations. Some little outside paper is offered and taken, but as rule the banks confine their favors to their regular customers.

The Bank of England on Saturday advanced the rate of discount to 96 per cent. as the minimum, in consequence of the heavy loss in bullion. The object is to prevent specie from leaving London, and to replenish the vaults of the bank by calling coin from this side, and in consequence we may look for higher prices of gold in New York.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondent:

	Morn.	Noon.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	121	121½	121¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115¾	116	116⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865		116¼	116⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865, New	116¾	116¾	117
U. S. Bonds of 1867	118¾	118¾	118⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1868	119¾	119¾	119⅞
Coupons	118¾	118¾	118⅞
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	117¼
United States 6s of 1881	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 10-40s	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1869	114¾
Currency Sixes	114¾

—Of the great through railroad lines running from the West to the seaboard one declined to be among the most important is the St. Louis and Southeastern Railway. Below we give the official statement of its earnings to April 1:

Also the earnings for March 1873 as compared with same month in 1872 which is a fair index of the increase in receipts of other lines. We have taken pains in stating that as the figures first given on one of the leading finished trunk lines of railway in the country, the comparisons between its currency are one of the most safe and profitable to ascertain to be had—for the reason that owing to the seaboard position of the road, its net earnings will remain about the same whether the country is prosperous or depressed.

May 20, 1873.	1st W.	2d W.	3d W.	4th W.	5th W.	Total.
Gold	118	118	118	118	117½	117½
Sterling	9	9	9	9	9	9
Western Union Tel	84	84	84	84	84	84
Pacific Mail	45	45	45	45	45	45
Quicksilver	38	38	38	38	38	38
do pref	83	83	83	83	83	83
Wells, Fargo & Co	80	80	80	80	80	80
Adams Express	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
American Express	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
United States Express	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½
New York Central	106	106	106	106	106	106
Erie	43	43	43	43	43	43
Erie preferred	71	71	71	71	71	71
Harlem	129	129	129	129	129	129
Harlem preferred	129	129	129	129	129	129
Michigan Central	104	104	104	104	104	104
Lake Shore	97	97	97	97	97	97
Illinois Central	115	115	115	115	115	115
Cleveland & Pittsburg	96	96	96	96	96	96
Chicago & Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107	107
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96	96	96
Chicago & Alton	106	106	106	106	106	106
do pref	119	119	119	119	119	119
Ohio & Mississippi	42	42	42	42	42	42
C. C. & I. C	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Terre Haute	15	15	15	15	15	15
do preferred	40	40	40	40	40	40
Union Pacific	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Northwestern	76	76	76	76	76	76
do preferred	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Rock Island	106	106	106	106	106	106
N. J. Central	104	104	104	104	104	104
St. Paul	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Baker's Bills	109	109	109	109	109	109

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 19, 1873.

FLOUR—Demand light, but holders firm; sales mostly local and private.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm, but closed dull and weak; spring, 3 days at $1 22½; 1 day at $1 22¾ cash, and closed at $1 22½ bid; May closed at $1 22½; June $1 21¾ asked; No 3 do $1 03. Corn opened firm, but closed easy; No 2 mixed 33½@ cash; 40¾@40⅞ June; 43⅜@ July; 44½@ August; rejected 40c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2, 31c cash; 29c July. Rejected 30½@30¾c. Rye scarce and firm; regular 71@72c, according to quality.

BARLEY—Quiet and unchanged; sales of fair thirty at $2 80.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged, at $15 00 June; $16 65 @16 70 July. Lard quiet and unchanged; $8 75 cash; $8 90 March and $9 00 June. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged; no sales.

WHISKY—In good demand at 90c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo $6 50, wheat; Oswego $12, corn.

LUMBER—The receipts of lumber since Saturday were light, and not of very desirable quality; delayed fall cargoes were mostly offered. Yard shipments were fair, and retailing $10 25@10 50; strips and boards $11@17; shingles $3; laths $2 50.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Cotton weak; middling uplands 19½c. Sales of 1,000 bales, as follows: May 18⅝c; June 18 7-16c; July 18¾@18 9-16c; August 18¼@18 5-16c; September 17⅞@18c. Flour—Sales 8,000 bbls; superfine western and State $4 90@5 50; common to good $5 45@5 90; good to choice do $5 90@6 30; white wheat extra $6 25@6 50; extra St. Louis $7 50@9 75 Rye flour firmer with fair demand at $4 75@5 00. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky firmer at 91½c. Grain—Wheat less active, and a shade easier; receipts 38,000 bushels; prices 1@2c lower; spring $1 20@1 21 for No. 2 Milwaukee $1 59; No 1 spring Chicago $1 72; No 2 do $1 61; white Canada $1 62@1 63; amber western $1 63. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull and heavy; receipts 14,000 bushels; soft new 1c to 2c lower; old 1c to 2c better on fat which has taken place lately. Most of the butchers' stalls closed at about the low price of it, and wanted to buy cattle accordingly. Trade as above noted, was moderately active for common and medium grades, and slow and dull on prime steers.

There were about three car loads of good cattle left unsold, which owners refused to sell here at the prices offered.

On the whole the market was good for the lower and medium grades of stock, and dull at about last week's rates for prime cattle.

Stockers.

The supply of stock cattle on sale to-day was small and of an inferior kind. There was a great attendance of buyers from Washington county who wanted to purchase, but we think very few of them were supplied. Cattle ruled high, selling at figures ranging from $5 25 to $5 50. The run of stock cattle for Allegheny this year is light and considerably short of the demand.

Calves.

The supply of calves large. Market dull and lower. Prime calves sell at about 6c.

Milch Cows.

The run of milch cows firm. Demand good and market steady at prices ruling from $40 to $75.

Hogs.

The supply is light but fully equal to the demand, which at present is confined to a few butchers. Selling slow in a retail way from $6 75 to 6 50 per hundred weight.

Sheep.

The run of sheep is fair and fully up to the demand. The arrivals were principally clipped stock, and sold in a fair market at prices varying from $4 25 for common to $6 25 for good stock. *Below* will be found arrivals, sales, etc.

ARRIVALS.

	Cars.
Marks & Bro., Chicago	2
L. Stamberg, Chicago	2
H. Keller, Chicago	1
Hothchild & Hase, Chicago	2
J. Hodne, Chicago	1
J. Bolton, Chicago	1
M. Varner, Chicago	1
W. Monnsinne, Chicago	2
Hagerty, L. & Co., Chicago	1
Theo. Kestner, Chicago	1
Goerwald & Kahn, Chicago	3
L. Gesson, Chicago	1
Lowenstine & Shamberg, Chicago	2
Shamberg & Co., Chicago	1
Hazlewood & B., Chicago	2
Orr & Wilsons, Chicago	3
N. Cary, Chicago	1
J. Hunter, Chicago	1
N. Lowenstine, Chicago	1
Krauss & S., Chicago	1
C. F. Lasbier, Canton	1
Jno. Curls, Canton	1
J. Hough, Canton	1
Total	50

MIXED.

	Cars.
J. Arnold, Canal Dover	1
F. Hector, Orville	1
Total	2

HOGS.

	Cars.
F. Hector, East Liberty	1
J. Rotschild, East Liberty	1
Total	2

CATTLE SALES.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 37 head Chicago cattle at prices from $6 00 to $6 75; also 1 load bulls at $4 12.

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New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 19—Beeves—Receipts yesterday and to day 247 cars or 5,418 head, making 9,409 head for the week against 8,202 head last week. Among offerings were all grades of quality from poor to choice native steers, and from poor to common to very good Texans; sellers complained bitterly of the prices they were forced to accept and the market generally was regarded as a hard one for the selling interest, but the reported sales show no important change from Friday's close for the week and not more than half dozen car loads remained unsold. Native steers ranged from 5c to 10c, with a great bulk of sales at 8@9½c; sold at 9½c, chiefly 10a10½c; perhaps $1 60 per head would cover the actual decline in prices. Sales in crude 13 cars Texans, scant 6 cwt, 10¾a11c; 10 cars, 5¾ cwt, 10½c; 5 cars, 5 cwt, 10c; 4 cars, 5¼ cwt, 10c; 6 cars, 6¼ cwt, 10½c; and 1 car, 5 cwt, 10c; 8 cars Illinois steers, 7¾ cwt, 12a12½c; 5 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11¾a11c; 5 cars, 7¾ cwt, 12½c; 5 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11¾a11c; 16 cars, 7¾ cwt, 11¾a11c; 5 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11¾a11c; 2 cars, 5¾ cwt, 10½c; 20 cars Missouri steers, 6¾ cwt, 11¾a11c; 25 cars Missouri cattle, 6¾ cwt, 11¾a11c, and 6 cars Ohio stillers, 6¾ cwt, 11¾a11¾c.

Receipts 4,100 head, making 18,240 head for the week against 16,960 head last week. Market active and 10c higher; sales at 6¾@7½c; closing at 7¾@c for unshorn. Sales include 5 cars sheared Ohio sheep, 88 lbs, at 6¾c; 2 cars, 102 lbs, at 6¾c; 2 cars, 98 lbs, at 6¾c, and 2 cars, 84 lbs, at 6¾c. Spring lambs dull at 10a12c, with sales of one car load Virginia lambs, 46 lbs, at 10c.

Calves—Plenty and easier; receipts 720 head, making 4,220 head for the week, against 4,170 head last week. Extreme range 4@7½c.

Hogs—Receipts yesterday and to-day 96 cars or 11,620 head of hogs, making 26,920 head for the week against 44,900 head last week. Market weak at 5¾ @5¾c for live hogs, and 6¾a6¾c for city dressed, a decline of about ½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The market quiet [illegible] all departments, and commission houses unusually dull. Domestic cottons nominally unchanged [illegible] but lagging prices for sheetings and shirtings irregular and in buyers favor. Ticks and denims steady, and in short supply of medium grades. Checks and stripes quiet. Prints very dull, and buyers have little confidence in the stability of the market. Ginghams quiet and firm. Woolen and clothing trade are buying heavy cassimeres at a reduction from last month's prices. Foreign fabrics very quiet.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Flour quiet; superfine $5 00@5 50; extra $6 00@6 75; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family $7 00@7 75; Ohio do $7 25@8 25; Indiana do do at prices from $7 50@8 50; fancy brands $9 00@11 00. Wheat quiet; red $1 25@1 27; amber $1 29@1 30; white $1 30@1 32. Corn steady; mixed 46½@48c. Oats dull; No 2 white 36@37c. Rye steady at 75c. Provisions steady and unchanged. Lard dull at 9c. Whisky steady at 91c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active under [illegible] Michigan $1 56; No 2 do $1 46; amber $1 51; No 1 white Michigan $1 56; No 2 do $1 46; amber $1 51; Wabash $1 50; No 2 do $1 46; Toledo $1 50; No 2 do $1 46; No 3 do $1 26½. Corn steady; mixed western 43½@; white 44½@; yellow 45½@. Oats steady; white 34½@35c. Rye steady at $1 60. Provisions heavy and quiet. Hogs [illegible] $7 00@7 75. Bulk shoulders 7½ @7¾c; sides 8¾@8¾c; clear 9¼@9½c. Whisky 90c. Receipts—Flour 1,000 bbls; wheat 7,000 bush; corn 1,000 bush; oats 1,000 bush; rye 1,000 bush; barley 1,000 bush; pork 100 bbls; lard 100 kegs; whisky 100 bbls. Shipments—Flour 1,000 bbls; wheat 7,000 bush; corn 1,000 bush; oats 1,000 bush; rye 1,000 bush; barley 1,000 bush; pork 100 bbls; lard 100 kegs; whisky 100 bbls.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 42; No 2 do $1 36½. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No 2, 32½c. Corn scarce and firm; No 2 mixed 40½c. Barley dull with a moderate demand; No 1, 72c. Barley dull and prices are nominal; spring No 2, 89c.

Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 19.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 55@1 56. Corn quiet and steady. Oats unchanged at 30@32c. Rye dull at 70@80c. Bran dull at $13 50. Bulk shoulders 6¾c; clear sides 8¾@9c. Barrel shoulders 8c; clear sides 10c; plain hams 11@12c. Lard dull at 9½c. Tallow dull at 7½a 7¾c. Whisky steady at 91c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—Flour dull at $5 00@5 50 for superfine; $6 00@6 75 for extra; $7 00@8 00 for family. Wheat firm; red $1 50@1 52; amber $1 55@1 60. Corn firm; ear 43½@44c; shelled 42½@43c. Oats firm; sales 36@37c. Rye firm at 75@76c. Barley firm; fall $1 60@1 65; spring $1 40@1 45. Provisions firm and unchanged. Lard 9c. Whisky firm at 90c.

Cincinnati Live Stock Market.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—Cattle—Receipts 137 [illegible]. Trade active and prices unchanged at the following figures: Select steers of extra weight and fine handlers sold at 6@6½c; fair to good shippers, 5@5½c; common to fair, 4@4½c; fat cows and heifers, 3@4c; canners, $45@$55 per head.

HOGS—Receipts 2,000 head. Market active and firm; sales at 5@5¼c for common to fair; 5¼@5½c for good to choice packing; 5½@5¾c for selected lots; 6c for fancy.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,000 head. Market steady; sales at 3@4c for common to fair; 4½@5c for good to choice; 6c for extra.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 19.—Bagging firm at 13½a 16c as to quality and terms. Cotton weak but unchanged; low middling 17c. Flour dull and weak; family $5 50; A No 1, $8 00; fancy $8 50@9 00. Grain quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Hogs quiet and unchanged. Provisions a shade firmer; mess pork $17 50. Bacon—Shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear sides 9¾@10c. Bulk meats—Shoulders 7¾@7¾c; clear rib sides 9¾@9¾c; clear sides 9¾@10c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard firmer; tierces 9¾@9¾c; kegs 10¼@10¾c. Whisky firmer at 90c. Coffee firmer; Rio cargoes fair 14½@15c; prime 15½@15¾c. Sugar dull; fair to good fair 9¾@9¾c; prime 10c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice dull. Petroleum quiet; crude 8¾@9c; refined 19¼@19¾c. Turpentine dull at 47¾@48c. Stock of grain in warehouse May 19, 70,000 bushels; corn, 30,000 bushels; oats, 10,000 bushels; rye, 20,000 bushels; barley, 25,000 bushels; malt, 180,000 bushels; peas 600 bushels. Freights quiet; new rates $17 25@18 00. Beef quiet and weak; plain hams 9¾@10 50; extra $13@15; lard 9¾@10c; dull and unchanged; tierces and kettle final. Cut meats quiet. Middles easier; short rib sides; long clear 8¾@9c. Lard dull and lower; steam 9½@9¾c; kettle 9¾@10c. Butter in demand and unchanged. Cheese steady at 12½@13c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—Cotton dull and prices are nominal at [illegible] for middlings. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No 2 red fall at $1 42@1 43; No 2 red winter $1 39; No 3 $1 32 @1 35. Corn firm; No 2 mixed at 36½@37c in store; 39@39½c at elevator; 41½c June; 47½@48c sacked. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 at 29½@30c. Rye steady; No 2 at 68@69c. Barley quiet and nominal. Hay quiet. Bagging firm at 15c. Provisions a shade firmer; mess pork $17 50. Bacon—Shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear sides 9¾@10c. Bulk meats—Shoulders 7¾@7¾c; clear rib sides 9¾@9¾c; clear sides 9¾@10c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard firmer; tierces 9¾@9¾c; kegs 10¼@10¾c. Whisky firmer at 90c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday 2,310 head; market overstocked and dull and prices weak; few lots fair to good shipping at $5 50@6 00; choice lot averaging 1,320 lbs and over $6 25a6 50; fair butcher cattle $4 50a4 65; shipments Saturday 2,666 head. Hogs—Receipts since Saturday 6,000 head; market dull and weak; few shippers in the market, which selected few lots at $4 65a4 80; fair to choice sold sowly at $4 65a4 80; closing with the pens well filled; shipments 6,828 head. Sheep—Receipts since Saturday 1,000 head; fair demand and steady at $5 25a5 50 for sheared, $4 50 for common to extra wooled.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet at 68½@69c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged; new mess $17 50@18 00. Lard quiet and unchanged; steam 9½@9¾c; kettle 9¾@10c. Whisky steady at 91c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Flour quiet; superfine $5 00@5 50; extra $6 00@6 75; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family $7 00@7 75; Ohio do $7 25@8 25; Indiana do do at prices from $7 50@8 50; fancy brands $9 00@11 00. Wheat quiet; red $1 25@1 27; amber $1 29@1 30; white $1 30@1 32. Corn steady; mixed western 43½@44c; yellow 44½@45c. Oats steady; white 34½@35c; mixed 33½@34c. Rye steady at 75c. Provisions steady and unchanged. Lard 9c. Whisky steady at 91c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active; choice white $1 45; fair to prime $1 38@1 42; choice amber $1 40@1 41; prime do $1 36@1 38; choice new red $1 32@1 34; fair to prime do $1 30@1 31; amber $1 26. Corn steady; mixed western 42@43c. Oats dull; white 34@35c; mixed 32@33c. Rye steady at 75@76c. Provisions steady and unchanged. Whisky firmer and scarce at 90c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—Cotton dull at 18½c. Flour firm at $5 00@5 50 for superfine; $6 00@6 75 for extra; $7 00@8 00 for family. Wheat firm; red $1 50@1 52; amber $1 55@1 60. Corn firm; ear 43½@44c; shelled 42½@43c. Oats firm; sales 36@37c. Rye firm at 75@76c. Barley firm; fall $1 60@1 65; spring $1 40@1 45. Provisions firm and unchanged. Lard 9c. Whisky firm at 90c.

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New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 117⅛@117¼.

NEW YORK, May 19, 1873—4 P. M.

MONEY.

Money more active at 5 to 7 per cent. gold, the latter rate before the close of bank hours, after which there was a fall to 5@6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling dull at 109@109¼ for sixty days, 110@110¼ for sight, and 110⅝@110⅞ for cable transfers.

GOLD.

Gold steady in the forenoon, and weaker in the afternoon; range 117⅛@118⅛, closing at 117⅛@117¼. Loans 6@7 per cent. Clearings, $89,000,000. Treasury disbursements $154,800. Customs receipts, $348,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments quiet and firm. Germans are buyers to-day.

U. S. coup, 1881	122	5-20s, 1867	120¾
5-20s, 1862	116⅛	5-20s, 1868	118¾
5-20s, 1864	116⅛	10-40s	114⅝
5-20s, 1865	117⅛	10-40s	114⅝
5-20s, 1865, new	118¾	Currency 6s	115¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet.

Missouri	93¾	Virginia, old	43
Tennessee, old	81½	North Carolina, old	28
Tennessee, new	81¾	North Carolina, new	16
Virginia, new	50		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks opened strong at an advance of ¼@1 per cent., but the improvement soon lost thereafter. Market alternately steady and weak, but generally dull. The leading feature was Pacific Mail, the transfer books for the annual election in which closed to-day the stock was worth 116 per cent and one time for borrowing. The market closed dull but steady. The chief fluctuations were Pacific Mail 44⅞@45⅝@44⅝@45⅛; Panama, 118¾@119; Erie, 43@43⅛; Quicksilver, 38@38⅛; Western Union, 85⅝@85⅞@85⅝@85⅞; St. Paul, 34⅛@34⅜; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 20¾@20⅞@20⅝; Ohio, 42⅜@42½; N W York Central, 106⅛@106⅜@106⅛@106⅜; Lake Shore, 97@97⅛; Illinois Central, 108¾@108⅞; Union Pacific, 31⅛@30⅞@30⅝@30⅝.

Canton	100	St. Paul preferred	71½
Western Union Tel	85	Panama	118¾
Quicksilver	38⅛	do preferred	83
Adams Express	66½	Fort Wayne	93⅞
Wells, Fargo & Co	80	Terre Haute	15
American Express	67½	do preferred	40
United States Ex	71½	Chicago & Alton	106
Pacific Mail	45⅜	do preferred	119
New York Central	106	Ohio & Mississippi	42
Erie	43⅛	C. C. & I. C	98¾
do preferred	71	Burlington & Quincy	109
Harlem	129½	Lake Shore	97⅛
do preferred	129	Panama	30¾
Michigan Central	104	Illinois Central	115
Cleveland & Pittsburg	97	Union Pacific	30⅝
Northwestern	76	Central Pacific	102⅛
do preferred	88⅝	Union	86
Rock Island	106	Del. & Lackawanna	102⅝
N. J. Central	104	Hartford & Erie	22¾
St. Paul	34⅝	Baker's Bills	109

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 19, 1873.

FLOUR—Demand light, but holders firm; sales mostly local and private.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm, but closed dull and weak; spring, 3 days at $1 22½; 1 day at $1 22¾ cash, and closed at $1 22½ bid; May closed at $1 22½; June $1 21¾ asked; No 3 do $1 03. Corn opened firm, but closed easy; No 2 mixed 33½@ cash; 40¾@40⅞ June; 43⅜@ July; 44½@ August; rejected 40c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2, 31c cash; 29c July. Rejected 30½@30¾c. Rye scarce and firm; regular 71@72c, according to quality.

BARLEY—Quiet and unchanged; sales of fair thirty at $2 80.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged, at $15 00 June; $16 65 @16 70 July. Lard quiet and unchanged; $8 75 cash; $8 90 March and $9 00 June. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged; no sales.

WHISKY—In good demand at 90c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo $6 50, wheat; Oswego $12, corn.

LUMBER—The receipts of lumber since Saturday were light, and not of very desirable quality; delayed fall cargoes were mostly offered. Yard shipments were fair, and retailing $10 25@10 50; strips and boards $11@17; shingles $3; laths $2 50.

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There were about three car loads of good cattle left unsold, which owners refused to sell here at the prices offered.

On the whole the market was good for the lower and medium grades of stock, and dull at about last week's rates for prime cattle.

Stockers.

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The supply of calves large. Market dull and lower. Prime calves sell at about 6c.

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The run of milch cows firm. Demand good and market steady at prices ruling from $40 to $75.

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Theo. Kestner, Chicago	1
Goerwald & Kahn, Chicago	3
L. Gesson, Chicago	1
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Shamberg & Co., Chicago	1
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THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Reassembling of the French Assembly—The Factious Avoided.

VERSAILLES, May 19.—The National Assembly met this afternoon. The Right Center presented an interpellation asking for a thoroughly conservative government from a majority in the Assembly. The Assembly voted that the consideration of interpellation be postponed to-morrow. M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, submitted the Constitutional bills, providing for municipal powers and providing for the organization of a Second Chamber. The bills for the establishment of a Senate during the sitting, which lead votes are expected to be taken to-morrow, show that the measures are well disciplined, resolute and fully prepared for the issue. A motion made by the Extreme Left for the dissolution of the Assembly was defeated by a heavy majority and indefinitely postponed.

The New Constituent Cortes of Spain—Cruelties of the Carlists.

MADRID, May 19.—It is anticipated that Senor Orense, chief of the Federal Republican party, will be President of the Constituent Cortes, and that Senor Figueras will remain President of the Ministry. It is reported that the Carlists have in some places not only shot soldiers who fell into their hands, but wantonly mutilated before killing them.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 19, 5 P. M.—The weather to-day has been fine, but unfavorable for growing crops. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £20,000. Consols for money 93¾, and for account 93¾. American securities—5-20s, 1865, 93¾; do 67, 93¾; 10-40s, 93¾; new 5s 93½; Illinois 6s, 94; Illinois Central shares 95-16; Erie shares 20¾.

FRANKFORT, May 19.—United States Bonds—5-20s, 90¾.

PARIS, May 19.—Rentes 84 francs 42 centimes. LIVERPOOL, May 19.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 9½; middling orleans 9½; Orleans 9½; sales 10,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were American; last week's sales were 60,000 bales, of which 10,000 were American. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 22s. 6d. Cheese 60s. Cumberland middles 28s. Refined petroleum 1s. 1d. Spirits turpentine 34s. 6d.

LONDON, May 19.—Refined petroleum 20½ pence.

AN OLD TIME TRAGEDY.

A Bridegroom Murdered by the Bride's Brother—The Bride Stabs Herself and Falls Dead on Her Husband's Body—The Assassin Strung Up to a Neighboring Tree.

A writer in the Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* contributes the following article:

The following scrap of unwritten history, referring to the southern portion of this township, has been gathered from the most authentic source and given to your readers, with the thought that it may prove new to most of them:

In the olden times there used near to the village of Arrington, now in the township of Menallen, but formerly of Mannifold, a family by the name of Lemmon. This family had for neighbors and friends a family named Kimbell. These families both resided on what was known, at the time, as the Hughes tract of land, there known in those days as Fisher's Creek. These two families were by marital relations, otherwise and by friendship, as well as by proximity of residence, one family. The Colonel Kimbell were of French descent and had inherited all the peculiar, polite and gallant traits of character of the noted, politic people. The Kimbells were of Teutonic origin. Frugality, honesty and industry were the cardinal characteristics that still ruled the Lemmons. Both families were engaged in the honorable pursuit of tilling the soil for a livelihood. Both families were blessed with a numerous and interesting offspring. The children of both families were mingling into womanhood and manhood at the time the events we are about to record took place. Kimbell, the head of the Kimbell household, was a beautiful maiden, and the fruit of this union, was a beautiful blonde; tall, slender, comely and queenly in her appearance, with beautiful golden ringlets flowing in silken waves and free hustlingly over a bust with commanding, and as white as a sea-shell. Ellen, like most Germantown girls, was a gentle, mild, yet spirited maiden of that gray eyed and a pretty mouth. It is not uncommon that Cupid's dart charged with gracious motives as per by such a beautiful maiden as Ellen, and so it would have gone home to the soul and pierced through the heart of many a young man, but the one young Henry Kimbell, Henry, our informant states, was of medium height, strong frame, very dark complexion, and wary in the supplication. Some time young persons appear to have represented the two extremes of nature—the one being very light and the other very dark—and as the different races of personal appearance only served to make their attachment reciprocal and strongest, so it was with Ellen and Henry, as every circumstance connected with the virginity proves, was of the purest and most exacted nature. This love, which had been nurtured from the utmost artist had entirely escaped the notice of the parents or either party for over a year, although they had had their frequent meetings. There, ample time was given for what, at one time might have been thought a mere passing fancy, to ripen and be equaled, and followed by instrumental reaction. The lovers were fervent, ardent, impassioned, but pure, in their acts and in their words. Their love was honored, and their lays heedlessness when it has been abused, in the study of the human bodies in the different fanaticism; in the gross absence of all tenderness, which makes their fiery passions appear as fancy as they in many cases are. The horse from a become dashing through the mountain pass with a flattering prospect of both horseback riding the wind, into the near the rail-trip of a valley with snow and ice and the mountain effects they surprise the most mountain infantry, the lovers and would bank as though they had as many centuries of insurance as there are days of the month. The strong assumed that looks out, in a shattered attitude of painting. With all the angles of the breakage rounded off by time, and a softer perspective, the picture which human minds be scattered like thistle-down to the English meadow. This beauty and the barbarism, this love and hate, this night and day, is the work the drilled demeanor of the Russian infantry, with kept and pugnacious, looks like high civilization, are the first distinct impressions that these strange pictures convey.

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CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, May 20, 1873.

	Cents.
Brick Miss Kate E., Titusville, Pa.	2
Beck Martin, Berlin, Ohio.	2
Cunningham Chas., Buena Vista, Pa.	2
Dilworth John B., Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Mc Kay Miss Marie, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2
Nash Hiram, Bonne Mont, Pa.	2
Hannan & Co., Phila, Pa.	2
Hannan Miss Rosella, Johnstown, Pa.	2
Knight Wm. Bonne Mont, Pa.	2
Lewis Miss M. E., Germantown, Pa.	2
Roger Miss Tony, Bonne Brook, Pa.	2
Sharp Miss Mollie, Sarah, Uniontown.	2
Way Dr. Robt., Baltimore, Md.	2
Young Mrs. M., New York City.	2

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

The River Disaster.

To-morrow morning Inspectors Atkinson and Neeld will visit the wreck of the steamer Lee, and after consultation with the Inspectors of the district, by which the steamboat Exchange was sunk in the Monongahela, by collision with the steamer Lee, on the night of the 9th inst., and will make such changes in the present rules and regulations governing steamboats navigating the rivers as may be deemed necessary to prevent the recurrence of such disasters as that of the night of the 9th inst. It is suggested that hereafter all steamboats shall be required to carry a red light on the starboard side, and a white light on the port side, and that the latter shall be carried forward of the pilot-house, and so placed that it cannot be obscured.

Reception of Williams at Sharon.

It seems that a telegram announced Samuel Williams to Sharon, on Saturday, after his release from jail, and on the arrival of the train which bore him home, a crowd of over two hundred citizens met him at the depot, and escorted him to his residence on South Water street. The reception was quite enthusiastic, and the general impression in Sharon is decidedly in favor of Williams, and the feeling that his arrest and release from custody are well nigh universal.

Fatal Accident.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4:45 o'clock, Willie Dunninger, aged four years, son of Gottlieb Dunninger, of St. Washington, was run over by a car on the Castle Shannon Railroad and fatally injured. Deceased was marched to a jolly below the knee. Dr. Mc-Cleary was summoned to meet Dr. Hamilton and could devise for the little sufferer's relief, but he died in less than an hour. The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest.

Assault on a Conductor.

The conductor of the evening train on the Cove and Sand Patch Railroad, when left this city yesterday at 1:20 P. M., had a difficulty with a young man on his train which resulted in the cutting of the conductor's left ear with a knife. The name of the conductor or that of the assailant.

Ordination at Minersville.

The exercises in connection with the ordination and installation of Rev. Thomas Hughes, at Minersville, this evening, will be of great interest. Rev. Mr. Scovel is to preach, Rev. Dr. Wilson, of the Western Theological Seminary, will charge the pastor elect, and Rev. Dr. Paul Sprecher, of the same church, will deliver the charge to the people. The Presbytery of Florida, whose Moderator, Rev. Mr. Condron, is also expected to be present, will meet at the church in the afternoon at three o'clock for the usual examination of the pastor elect.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

The following is the mortuary report of Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, for the week ending Monday morning, May 19, 1873. Deaths have occurred. Of this number 17 were males, 16 females; 30 whites, 3 colored. The causes of death were as follows: Cerebro spinal meningitis, 4; brain fever, 2; still born, 2; puerperal fever, 1; consumption, 5; apoplexy, 1; erysipelas, 1; heart disease, 1; whooping cough, 1; suicide, 1; gangrene, 1; intussusception, 1; congestion of the lungs, 1; bronchitis, 2; cholera infantum, 1; cramps, 1; spasms, 1; acute gastritis, 1; rubeola, 1.

Temperance Alliance.

The regular weekly meeting of Central Temperance Alliance was held yesterday morning. Thomas H. Rabe in the chair. The meeting opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Kerr. Good reports were made of meeting during the previous week. A letter from J. P. Henderson was read, calling attention to the primary meetings, which elected much interest. It was, on motion, resolved that the temperance men and all others interested in the cause be requested to attend the primary meetings and see that proper persons be sent as delegates to the Convention on the 31st inst.

The committee appointed to report a plan for securing funds to sustain the temperance cause would report recommending

First. That subscriptions be secured in all parts of the city and county from persons who are willing to contribute a specified sum for the fund annually, the sum to be paid during a certain month in each year.

Second. That the work of securing these pledges of contributions be entrusted to faithful and competent agents, to every ward in the city and to every township in the county.

Third. That the names of all persons contributing the sum of one dollar or more be published in the Monday morning papers, with a card thanking the acknowledgment of money be sent to the contributor.

Adopted with prayer by Rev. S. C. Scovel, D.D.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

Improvement of Fifth Avenue—Widening Project and Reduction of Grade Again.

We learn that a movement is on foot to make further and long contemplated improvements on Fifth avenue, and if carried out with success. A petition is being circulated among property owners along the avenue to widen it from Ross street to grant street by cutting Reiny's row opposite the jail. The petition is meeting with favor and property owners to the south to their interests and to the good of the city generally by favoring it. Next to the cutting down of the grade at Grant's hill, and the improvement from Ross to the East End, nothing is more important.

We hear also that a petition is also in circulation for reducing the grade of Grant street, and so far the favor it is receiving we cannot report. It is to be hoped that if this great work is to be done it will be done together. Each year will only add expense to it, and therefore if it is to be done the sooner the better.

AN IMPROVED AIR BRAKE.

The Apparatus Applied to the Locomotive Drivers

We have already referred to the very valuable improvement which Mr. Westinghouse has made upon his air brake, in the application of the apparatus to the driving wheels of the locomotive. The importance of applying the engine a portion of the force necessary to overcome the momentum of a train, has been generally appreciated by railroad men, but there were no satisfactory means in the way that it has been done of accomplishment. Mr. Westinghouse, with his usual skill and ingenuity, has succeeded in adapting the brakes to the drivers, and the results are much better than the most mechanics supposed they would be. The application of the brakes to the drivers increases the stopping power, and will be equally active in going on freight as on passenger engines. The experimental trip. There were tests made on the western and middle divisions, with the best results, and the train was then taken to Philadelphia, where a trial will be made in a day or two, in the presence of the principal railroad officers of the Pennsylvania Central, and a number of scientific gentlemen who have been invited. The air brake has been a marked success thus far, and its application to passenger cars, and with the drivers also equipped its utility will be greatly enhanced.

THE RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.

The Decree of the Supreme Court Enjoining the Mount Pleasant and Broadford Company—The Interests of Shippers.

John H. Hampton, Esq., counsel for the Mount Pleasant and Broadford Railroad Company, yesterday received a certified copied of the decree of the Supreme Court in the matter of the application, on behalf of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, for an injunction to restrain the first named company from interfering with their privileges in the Youghiogheny river, and their rights of way and their boundaries. The order of them, the cruelty of tyrant. The country is gloriously, gorgeously beautiful, with its coolness, deep-blue sky above, its red mountains with their outer rim of snow-clad summits; its yellow, flower-decked plains; its waterfalls, that lie in streaks with many colored patches, burning and glittering under the sun; its orange trees, dark green and fruit studded; its arborescence, with their silk-adhering leaves and indescribable hope and scarlet and gold, blended in such harmony of hue as the eye of man never before equaled, and followed by instrumental reaction. The lion-like Boer, cruiser, unspeakably barbarous, in their strife and in their treaties, and when it has been signed, and their late heartlessness when it has been abused, in the study of the human bodies in the different fanaticism; in the gross absence of all tenderness, which makes their fiery passions appear as fancy as they in many cases are. The horse from a become dashing through the mountain pass with a flattering prospect of both horseback riding the wind, into the near the rail-trip of a valley with snow and ice and the mountain effects they surprise the most mountain infantry, the lovers and would bank as though they had as many centuries of insurance as there are days of the month. The strong assumed that looks out, in a shattered attitude of painting. With all the angles of the breakage rounded off by time, and a softer perspective, the picture which human minds be scattered like thistle-down to the English meadow. This beauty and the barbarism, this love and hate, this night and day, is the work the drilled demeanor of the Russian infantry, with kept and pugnacious, looks like high civilization, are the first distinct impressions that these strange pictures convey.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of William H. Palmer, bankrupt, E. C. Church, President of the People's Savings bank, has leave to withdraw the claim on proof made by said bank.

In the case of Wilmarth Rolfe, bankrupt, notice was given to Hon. John G. Hall of his appointment as assignee.

In the case of Orth & Sayhern, bankrupts, James L. Black, of Catonsburg, was chosen assignee.

In the cases of William G. Newbalt, and T. G. Kline, bankrupts, a second meeting of the creditors was held in each of the above stated matters, and dividends declared.

In open Court, in the case of W. H. Palmer, bankrupt, the report of the Register on the claims of Phinney & Bresick, et al, creditors, was presented and the decision approved.

The bill in equity having been filed in the Western District, on the 19th of April, 1873, Judge Wallace on the same day ordered that the complainants have leave to move for a rule in Bank at Harrisburg, on the 16th day of May next. (May 19, 1873,) at which rule a M., for a preliminary injunction according to the prayer of the bill, and that service of a copy be given to the defendants. On the 19th day of May instant, both parties, plaintiffs and defendants, being present in Court, by their counsel, and Boston was made and fully argued by counsel upon the bill and affidavits on the part of plaintiffs, and also upon affidavits upon the part of the defendants; and this Court, considering the case to come within the provisions of the act of the 10th April, 1869, (P. L. 25,) and being of opinion that the plaintiffs have been interfered with and interrupted,

It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that a preliminary writ of injunction issue, according to the prayer against the Mount Pleasant and Broad Ford Railroad company, forbidding it, its agents and employes and all other persons, from in any manner infringing the privileges, or use its own railroad within this state, until the further order of the Court.

The counsel for the complainant, JOHN M. KEAN, Esquire, moved for a decree in accordance with the following prayer of the bill, and the Court, after hearing the argument before the supreme court, very nitre refused to make any order on the act above cited. The counsel for the complainant, Esquire, objected to the refusal of the Court to grant the decree prayed for in the bill, and the Court overruled the objection, and the counsel for the complainant excepted to the decision of the Court.

It will thus be seen that the decree fully restores to the Company the management and control of the Mount Pleasant and Broadford Railroad; but the merits of the controversy have not been passed upon by the Court, the decree being for injunction being based upon the construction of the act of April 10, 1869, which relates to the interference of one railroad with another, and not to that of a running arrangement, until the right of one parties to use the line of the other shall be settled by the decree of the supreme court, very nitre refused to make any order on the act above cited. The counsel for the complainant objected to the refusal of the Court to decree in accordance with the following prayer of the bill, and the Court overruled the objection, and the counsel for the complainant excepted to the decision of the Court.

The bill prays for a decree that the defendants take the road as it is, and that the plaintiffs have the use of it, and that the defendants be restrained from using it, and that the plaintiffs be restrained from using